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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PERSONAL.

GEN. LEE has gone to Florida.

MARK TWAIN is harrowing in the Galaxy.

LAURA KEENE delighted the Charlestonians as Frou-Frou.

A TEXAN was obliged to shoot his brother the other day to avoid a whipping.

MISS AGNES LEE, daughter of the Confederate chief, strikingly resembles her father.

MRS. CALHOUN writes, "I know there is as much in me as in Anna Dickenson." What! jealous?

NILSSON was so frightened by a fatal velocipede accident in Paris that she lost her voice for two days.

MRS. VAN COTT will preach in the West during the summer, returning to New England in the autumn.

VICTORIA'S negotiations for the marriage of another of her daughters to a Prince of Orange is reported a failure.

PROF. ELI W. BLAKE, of Cornell University, has been elected Hazard professor of physic in Brown University.

PRINCE HENRY BOURBON'S death was delicately and officially announced in Madrid, as having occurred while "shooting at a mark."

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* advises Ex-President Johnson, in his forthcoming European trip, to apply for the throne of Spain.

THAT old lady, 100 years old, who knits all the stockings for the neighborhood, and brings in all the family wood, has turned up in New Hampshire.

DISRAELI'S new novel, "Lothaire," will be published next month. It is believed to be a semi-political romance, after the manner of "Coningsby."

THE grandson, jointly, of M. Rouher and the Marquis de la Valette, had Napoleon and Eugenie for god-parents at his recent christening in the Tuileries chapel.

GEN. HOOKER ("Fighting Joe") is in New York almost helpless from paralysis and requires the constant aid of an attendant. His mind is as vigorous as ever.

JOHN SLIDELL writes that the Prince Imperial is to marry the Princess Maria Clotilde, of Saxe-Weimar, and not the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, as gossip has had it.

THE munificent sum of £5,000 has just been given to the University of Oxford, in England, by Mr. John Henry Parker, for the special object of augmenting the salary of the keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

THE Lafayette *Journal* makes the important announcement that the name of the Vice Presidential baby is Thomas Underwood, given in honor of a gentleman of Lafayette, who is a warm friend of Mr. Colfax.

DR. RUDOLPH DULON, of Rochester, died suddenly on Monday evening, aged sixty-three years. He was a native of Germany, and was noted for his fine education and ability. Gen. Sigel married his daughter.

M. OLLIVIER is a brave man. In the midst of his own work for liberty he encourages his wife to discourage the low-necked dresses worn by ladies. We are afraid it will be found easier to reform than to re-dress.—[Punch.

HON. GEORGE BARTLETT, a leading Broome county lawyer, died in Binghamton, on Tuesday, aged about fifty-two years. He was a descendant of Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

LADY LOPES, the mother of two members of the British Parliament, was burned to death on the 20th ultimo at her country seat at Frome, England. Her muslin dress took fire while she was alone in her room. The deceased was seventy years old.

COL. JOHN B. SOUTHMAYD, of Middletown, Conn., who died a few days since, was city sexton and undertaker for fifty-five years, during which time he buried over 12,000 persons, several thousand more than the entire population of the city.

THE Panama correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* avers that M. Thiers, who during his long career has undergone several metamorphoses, is only half opposed to the doctrine of infallibility—if the Pope would only call it sovereignty, he would applaud with both hands.

MRS. JAMES FISK has secured a first class cottage at Newport for the coming season, and has lately been there for a week making her engagements. Over one hundred cottages have now been let, and over eight hundred thousand dollars invested in residences by strangers since last summer.

P. T. BARNUM pledges himself to raise, by lecturing, the sum of $5,000 for the Bridgeport Library, provided the citizens will contribute $15,000, thus securing a permanent library fund of $20,000. The Bridgeport public are determined to comply with Mr. Barnum's proposition.

THE Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held a meeting last week in Philadelphia. One of the journals of that city enters a mild protest against the length of the title of the association by heading the report of the meeting, "W. B. O. T. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A."

A LIFE of Montalembert is in preparation in Paris. The author is Viscomt de Meaux, son-in-law of Montalembert. It appears that the latter, during his lifetime, kept elaborate diaries, and recorded at length his conversation with eminent persons, so that the materials for the biography are unusually plentiful.

BARON HUBNER, so well known as the ex-Ambassador of Austria to France, before the war between those powers, and later as Austrian Ambassador to Rome, is about to enter the literary ranks with a history of Pope Sixtus V., compiled from documents in the public archives of Florence, Rome and Vienia.

SENATOR REVELS does not seem inclined to accept the patronage of any one. He exacts all the etiquette due to his office, and to a man who thought he was conferring a favor by inviting him to call at his rooms at Willard's, the Senator replied: "I am at 28 North A street, and shall be pleased to have *you* call on *me*."

A VIRGINIA correspondent writes that notwithstanding the friends of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson have indignantly denied the report that the lady was soon to be married to a well known Boston millionaire, it is not very probable that they will deny that she is soon to be married to one of Virginia's most distinguished divines.

THERE is said to be living in the neighborhood of Dumfries, Prince William county, Va., the widow of a revolutionary soldier—Mrs. Chloe Fitzford, who has reached the unusual age of 115 years. She enjoys good health, but is very deaf, and her eyesight is somewhat impaired. She has lost all of her teeth, but has a thick suit of gray hair. Her memory is good. She says she was a grown woman at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. She is in the receipt of a pension from the United States Government, and is very comfortably cared for. The old lady both chews and smokes tobacco.

GEN. VAN VLEIT at the Philadelphia meeting to honor the death of General Thomas, said: "We entered West Point together; we studied together; we roomed together; we graduated together, and we were assigned to the same regiment and ordered to Florida; and there in the everglades, in the war in Mexico, and in the late rebellion, we were more or less together, and in all that time I never knew him to be guilty of an unkind word or act. He stated to me a short time before being transferred to the command of California, that he had never solicited an appointment or asked for a promotion. This was characteristic of the man who, in the face of defeat, could carry the field of Chickamauga."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE New York *Herald* is claimed to be worth $3,000,000, the *Tribune* $1,750,000, the *Times* $1,000,000, the *Journal of Commerce* $800,000, the *Evening Post* $700,000, the *Sun* $600,000, the *World* $400,000, and the *Evening Express*, $300,000.

COOKED accounts—Hotel bills.—*Judy.*

JOHN BRIGHT doesn't read the newspapers.

BRAZIL is to bask in Carlotta Patti's smiles.

LOTHAIR is the title of a new novel by Disraeli.

CALIFORNIA hospital nurses rob dying patients.

PARIS is to have an Alhambra like London's.

A PINCHBECK motto—Mosaic hath charms.—*Fun.*

WILD flowers—Chim-panzees.—*Detroit Free Press.*

GEORGE SAND has done up all her friends into a novel.

FOX hunting is the latest sport in Portland cemeteries.

THE reporter's idea of voting by ballot—all stuff.—*Punchinello.*

'FRISCO highwaymen now hunt down their victims with lassoes.

BARCELONA is as hard for Spain to manage as if it were a Bologna.

A COLORED baptism near Louisville, Sunday, resulted in a general row.

GRIEF at the death of a child induced a Jerseyman to cut his throat, a few days since.

A FELLOW on trial in New Haven for barn burning is named Adam Poorat. He is.

A KENTUCKY paper wants the lash restored as a punishment for stealing.—Shame.

RATTENING Sheffield wheelbrands is still briskly carried on by the English Trades Unions.

THE English Probate Court will try the Tichborne baronetcy case at the coming Easter term.

A WESTERN paper sings apropos of the Arctic expedition: "Let Hall and Hayes delight in frays."

TO enable railway servants to guard against collisions, provide them with collide-oscopes.—*Fun.*

THE Reason Why—"Gran'ma, lend me your specs?" "What for?" "For half a minute!"—*Judy.*

AN unpleasant ghost haunts Flushing railroad, rolling stones on the track and firing muskets into the cars.

CINCINNATI barbers now have to submit to a "breath inspection" on the part of the bosses, every morning.

OIL CITY whisky numbers twelve victims in as many weeks. It isn't as instant as some, but it's reliable.

THE suicide season is at its height in Cincinnati. Two German peddlers blew out their brains in one night.

A YOUNG Westerner lately committed suicide so as to occupy a new cemetery to which he had taken a fancy.

THE good little colored boys of Richmond won't let disloyal white boys play ball, but "rock" them to sleep.

IT is stated that Pere Hyacinthe is about to take a wife. That's right—Pair, Hyacinthe.—*Punchinello.*

AN unpleasant Connecticut female bit a large piece out of the nose of a neighbor last washing for letting her cloth into the dirt.

A TITUSVILLE baby became a little cherub the other day, through drinking caustic potash carelessly left around.

PASSENGERS and drivers have knocked down fights over questions of fare in Louisville's conductorless street cars.

A NEW YORKER having accumulated $125, was made crazy by so much wealth and shot himself dead the other night.

A CHARLESTON darkey has been convicted of "illegal shooting." He pistolled a man for refusing him liquor.

A ST. LOUIS boy has won the admiration of the men there, by whaling three women. A testimonial is being talked of.

'FRISCO proposes to cool its cocktails this summer with home-made ice from the Sierras, instead of Sitka as heretofore.

WM. BYRNE, a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1860 and 1868, died in Baltimore, on Friday, aged forty-six.

A DISAGREEMENT between two Alabama young men has just culminated in a shooting on sight, in which one was killed.

THE Canadian expedition against Riel will be commanded by Gen. Lindsay and Col. Woolsley, a real-linsey-woolsey party.

A JILTED German, desponding and drunk, jumped from a third story window a day or two ago, and slightly bruised his feet.

A PENNSYLVANIAN won a bet recently by drinking four quarts of whisky. The money came handy to pay his funeral expenses.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC was lately requested to attend a certain place to have his brains blown out, but he neglected the invitation.

TWO Detroit brothers-in-law fought in a street car for several blocks, the other day, while the conductor looked on approvingly.

ROBBERY and fatal beating was the punishment inflicted on a man in 'Frisco last week. His crime was being a Chinaman.

A NEW YORKER who jumped from a ferry boat on suicide intent, sues the company for $15,000 on account of the wetting he received.

AN Australian immigrant to San Francisco shot his little boy on his arrival and thinks the latter's passage money was as bad as wasted.

TOO much conjugation of the three first letters of his name is the trouble with Amos Terry, of Wheeling. The courts call it bigamy.

SOME New York plasterers had a row in an unfinished building and one escaped a whipping by jumping out of a window. He leaves a family.

A WILMINGTON Congo asked a compatriot with a knife to pay him a bill the other day. The money would be useful to his bereaved family.

AN English tourist at Tours finding the house of Balzac occupied by a dentist has had a tooth drawn for the sake of the associations of the spot.

AN Ohio woman has coughed up a fishbone which she had in her throat 42 years. It restored her voice and her husband wants a divorce.

M. LEBOUC, a Parisian advocate and great admirer of Lamertine, has bought his chateau of Monceau for 358,000 francs, under the hammer.

DISTRICT Visitor (to Urchin who absures School):—"Boy, do you know what the end of life is?" Boy—"Yes'm—the Work'us!"—*Fun.*

THE city of San Francisco is asked to pay $125,300 to the parents of a little girl who was killed by a fire engine. Children are scarce and dear there.

A CLEVELAND family differ about the burial of the mother, and since then the body has been in a constant state of confiscation and regobblement.

THE wedding expenses of a Kentucky youth were defrayed out of the proceeds of another man's mule, and the Benedict is now in the penitentiary.

A LITTLE Connecticut boy, asking a mate who Good Friday was, received the withering reply: "Well, you go home and read your Robinson Crusoe."

A BALTIMORE man met his fate, the other night, by running throat against a clothes line as he was promenading the back yard. A speedy dispatch line.

A SALT LAKE boy, shooting at a cat, the other day, sent a bullet in among a man's wives in a house near by, using up two or three. But he killed the cat.

A WESTERN paper describes a "dead beat" as "about sixteen hands high, and about half that many inches through, at the widest part, which is his mouth."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Annual Review of British Volunteers—The Alleged Ill Treatment of Fenians—Enforcement of the Coercion Law—Serious Collision Between the People and Military—Ministerial Crisis in Australia—Public Meetings in France—Reverse to Insurgents in Cuba—Factory Disaster in Belgium—Another Cardinal Dead.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 18.—A volunteer review took place at Brighton this morning. The attendance was immense, outnumbering that of any previous occasion. The weather was fine and the force was enthusiastically received.

The *Produce Market Review* praises the government for reducing the duties on sugar, and says it gives universal satisfaction. The press mentions the fact that the new wood paper, reported as tenacious as that of rags, is now in process of manufacture at Sankey mills.

DUBLIN, April 18.—The government having yielded to the demands of the Irish for an investigation of the alleged ill treatment of Fenians now in confinement in the various parts of the country, and having appointed a Commission of Inquiry, that body will shortly commence its sittings in this city, and investigation be proceeded with. The Commission is composed of two Irish members of Parliament and several English and Irish physicians. This is to be presided over by the Earl of Devon. On Friday last a serious collision occurred at the market town of Kantuck, a few miles from this city, between the military and the citizens. This disturbance assumed the proportions of a riot, during which the troops fired upon the citizens, and it is reported that several were killed and a number wounded.

CORK, April 18.—Great excitement prevails throughout this district, in consequence of the rigid enforcement of the stringent measures of the Coercion bill. Search for arms continues, and in nearly every case meets with prompt but unavailing resistance on the part of the tenantry.

MELBOURNE, via. London, April 18.—The dissentions in the Australian Parliament have culminated in a crisis.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 2, via London, April 18.—The first of the new line of steamers to ply between this port and England, stopping at San Francisco, sailed to-day. Advices from New Zealand mention the continuance of hostilities between the Colonists and the Maoris.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 18.—The Captain General telegraphs from Puerto Principe that the insurgents, under Maximo Gomez and Modesto Diaz, made an attempt to pass the lines of Abajo Valmaseda's division at Canto, with the object of invading the jurisdiction of Bayamos. They were met by two Spanish battalions and repulsed with the loss of one hundred and seventy killed. The rebels fled in great confusion and were completely discorganized. [NOTE—The above news is also reported from Madrid, where it is officially published.—REP.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 18.—There is a split in the Democratic party, growing out of a difference of opinion with regard to the vote on the plebiscitum.

The Emperor attended the races at Long Champs to day.

It is stated that on Monday next a series of public meetings will commence, at which the plebiscitum is to be discussed and the people instructed in the constitutional changes proposed.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, April 18.—It is said that the steamer City of Boston will not be posted at Lloyd's on the loss book for some weeks. Until so posted, insurances are not payable.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 18.—The steamship Hansa, from New York, arrived to day.

LONDON, April 18.—A top-mast wrecked steamer was seen near Troon.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The boiler of a large linen factory near Brussels exploded to day. Twenty men and women were either killed outright or fearfully scalded. The factory was turned to the ground. A large number of operatives were employed.

ITALY.

ROME, April 18—Cardinal Goneili died in this city to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 18.—Markets are all closed.

PARIS, April 18.—Bourse firm at 74 francs 62 centimes.

HAVRE, April 18.—Cotton quiet at 131, afloat.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn buoyant at 30s. Provisions quiet. Lard 68s 6d. Spirits Petroleum is 2d. Cotton: afloat 325,000 bales, including 260,000 bales American. The shipments from Bombay since last report to the 16th have been reported at 50,000 bales, but this is regarded as excessive.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—Bonds closed firm at 95¼@95½.

HAVRE, April 18.—Cotton closed quiet; low middlings to arrive, 130f.

CHICAGO.

Billiard Match Arranged—Big Horn Mountain Expedition—Death in the Illinois Convention—A Villain Arrested and Lynched.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 18.—In compliance with requests from Michael Phelan and Cyrille Dion, asking him to fix the time for the pending match game of billiards between himself and Dion, Monsieur Rudolphe has concluded to play in this city some evening between the 20th and 31st of May.

WM. B. Ogden, it is rumored, has been tendered the Presidency of the Northwestern Railway and will probably accept it.

A communication from Gen. Sherman, relative to the contemplated Big Horn Mountain expedition, was received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters to-day. Gen. Sherman states that he is now authorized by the President to say that the expedition will be permitted to start from Laramie or Cheyenne, provided the leaders will sign an agreement with the Commander of that Military Department. General Augur, not to trespass on the reservation set apart for the Shoshone and Snake Indians, and not to go North of the boundary line of Wyoming nor East of the range known as "Big Horn Mountain." It is also to be expressly stipulated that the leaders of the expedition must not ask or expect any military aid or protection for settlements which they may establish or for mines which they may open.

By order of Gen. Sheridan a military post will immediately be established near Pembina, Dakota Territory.

Allen C. Mason, a prominent citizen of Normal, Illinois, committed suicide yesterday.

Charles Emmerson, a delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention, died at Decatur Saturday. Three members of that body have died since the commencement of its session.

James Ramsey, living between Granville and Hennepin, Illinois, was arrested Saturday for violating his daughter, and while being conveyed to jail was seized by a mob and hung. Ramsey labored under the suspicion of having poisoned his wife two years ago and burned his barn to secure the insurance money.

—Baron Von Buelow, in prison at Elizabeth, N. J., is now said to have swindled extensively in Mississippi, and also married a lady there.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Reports from Committees—Undue Influence in the Case of Georgia—The Georgia Bill Again Discussed. HOUSE: Reapportionment Bill Passed—The Tariff Bill in Committee—Duty on Pig Iron Reduced to Seven Dollars Per Ton—Adjournment Amid Considerable Excitement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported for indefinite postponement the bill to prevent prize fighting.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill appropriating land for the navigation and improvement of the upper Mississippi river by the preservation of the falls of St. Anthony.

Mr. POMEROY reported with amendment the bill granting lands to aid the construction of the McGregor and Missouri River Railroad.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on Mr. Wilson's bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and to establish boundaries of judicial circuits.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so that the President of the United States shall have power to protect any State against domestic violence, on sufficient proof being presented to him of the existence of such violence, and Congress shall have power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

After some discussion, in which Mr. EDMUNDS suggested the Constitution now gave power to the United States to suppress domestic violence, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Naval Committee, reported favorably the bill for the relief of the survivors of the Oneida.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution inquiring what legislation was necessary to secure equal rights on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. From his remarks it appeared a colored member of the Georgia Legislature had been refused admission to a gentlemen's car, and was compelled to ride on the platform. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS, after some remarks, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether any attempt had been made to corruptly influence the votes of Senators on the bill for admission to representation of Georgia, with authority to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

The bill to amend the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands was passed.

The Georgia bill was taken up.

Mr. DRAKE spoke at great length in reference to the Ku Klux outrages, contending there must be military protection.

Mr. SUMNER followed in reply to remarks made by Mr. Carpenter, on a former occasion, in criticism of his record and position on Georgia and kindred questions. He alluded to Mr. Carpenter as the successor of John C. Calhoun. (Applause.)

Mr. DAVIS moved the galleries be cleared, but withdrew his motion with the remark that none but blackguards would interrupt the deliberation of the Senate.

Mr. CARPENTER tartly replied to Mr. Sumner. The Senator's remark that he had assumed the worn-out, blood-bespattered garments of John C. Calhoun reminded him of the doctor who threw his patients into convulsions in order thus to bring the case within his healing art. (Laughter.) The Senator, instead of meeting his argument with argument, alluded to him as a secessionist and mollifier.

Mr. SUMNER disclaimed using any such words.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Thurman, Sumner and Carpenter till five o'clock, when, after a short executive session, the Senate took a recess till evening.

At the evening session no quorum was present, and without transacting any business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills introduced and referred were:

Providing for the observation in Asia and Europe of the next total eclipse of the sun.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution preventing donations to sectarian schools.

Relative to the improvement of Des Moines Rapids.

Granting lands for Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad.

Authorizing Southern Minnesota Railroad to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Road.

Mr. JONES, of North Carolina, offered a bill for the apportionment of members at two hundred and seventy five, exclusive of representatives of States to be hereafter admitted, no States to suffer a reduction till after the Forty second Congress.

The bill, which is the one prepared by Mr. Paine, was passed, 86 to 83, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. STEVENSON, from Committee on Elections, reported that H. H. Sypher was entitled to a seat from the Fifth District of Louisiana, and said he would call it up to-morrow or soon after.

Mr. CAKE presented a memorial of surviving soldiers of the 25th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with a resolution for a suitable monument to each member of the battalion first to arrive at Washington from Pennsylvania on the 18th of April, 1861. So referred.

Mr. CONNOR offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report the number of American citizens murdered by Indians on the frontiers of Texas since January, 1869. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee on the tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the Chair, resuming it at the paragraph taxing five per cent *ad valorem* yarns, single, of flax or hemp, or a mix of flax or hemp, or of jute grass and fibre, and all manufactures of flax, jute, hemp, or like vegetable material not otherwise provided for in the bill.

No amendments were made and the next three paragraphs, referring to buttons and ornaments for dress, articles of gutta percha or india rubber, etc., were passed without amendment.

The Committee then rose to the paragraphs relative to iron, the first of them being on iron in pigs, seven dollars per ton.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to reduce it to three dollars, and with Messrs. Boyd, Hay and Kelly supported the amendment.

Mr. KELLY opposed it and once more attacked Commissioner Wells as a British agent in American service.

Mr. ACLISON moved to amend by providing that on pig iron, scran iron and all manufactured iron there be a reduction of twenty per cent. on the present duty, provided that in no case shall the duty on manufactured iron be reduced to less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem.* He argued that the present tariff rates are too high.

Mr. KELLY opposed the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., moved to reduce the duty from seven to five dollars as a fair compromise between the manufacturers and consumers of iron.

Mr. HILL suggested an increase to nine dollars.

A debate followed between Messrs. Scofield, Schenck and Garfield. The latter supported Mr. Allison's amendment. He was in favor of a fair general reduction of duty on iron, but not willing that pig iron should be selected for reduction while the duty was increased on all other forms of iron.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Upson, Brooks, Maynard, Bingham, Cox and others, when the House took a recess.

At the evening session the discussion was continued by Messrs. Niblack, Packer, Asper, Finkelnburg, Negley, Allison, Burchard, Townsend, Butler, (Tenn.), Boyd and Conger.

Finally Mr. Cox's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Butler's, fixing the duty at five dollars, adopted—66 to 64.

Amid much excitement in the Hall, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland-Richardson Homicide Trial—Tammany Society Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 18, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL—TENTH DAY.

The usual curious crowd assembled in and about the Court House this morning when the McFarland trial was resumed. Owing to more than customary precautions, however, there were but few spectators admitted to the Court room. Nevertheless the number of females was unusually large.

Chas. Spencer reappeared this morning as one of the counsel for the defense.

The testimony was a resumption of the statements in regard to McFarland's mental condition and contained nothing of interest.

Mr. Mellgan testified that he was acquainted with McFarland in '67; was connected with the Appraiser's office in March of the same year; first observed him acting in a very strange manner; he spoke of his wife very affectionately. In the fall of 1867 his appearance was quite different from what it was in January, 1867; he was then cheerful, but grew quite dejected.

Benj. B. Bowers testified that he had preached on behalf of the blind; formerly knew the prisoner in Boston; McFarland was a hard student; saw him in '67, when he came to Boston about a *habeas corpus* matter; the witness was blind, but he noticed a great change in McFarland's voice. Heard the prisoner say that Richardson had taken away his children and his wife; that he wished he was dead. The voice of the prisoner seemed like that of an insane man; he formed the impression that defendant was insane.

A number of other witnesses testified to their belief that the prisoner was insane before he shot Richardson.

Junius Henri Brown, formerly of the *Tribune*, and Col. Thos. W. Knox, of the *Sun*, have been summoned as witnesses for the defence.

Several additional witnesses were examined on the subject of the insanity of the prisoner. The evidence was uninteresting.

Intense excitement was occasioned by the calling of Mrs. McFarland, but it proved only Mrs. Owen McFarland, whose testimony was unimportant.

Mr. Graham offered to show that Mrs. McFarland exulted to this lady that McFarland could not become a drunkard, for if he was drunk three times she would leave him.

The question was excluded.

The evidence of Donald Nicholson, Secretary of the *Tribune* Association, formerly amanuensis to Richardson, was to the effect that he took from the latter on the night he was shot some memoranda as to the disposition of property.

The Recorder excluded the evidence.

Thomas W. Knox, journalist, testified that he saw Richardson have a pistol after 1866.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune*, testified to seeing the prisoner and Mr. Cleveland in a saloon in August or September; McFarland and Cleveland had some conversation and drank together.

Mrs. Mary Maron testified that she lived at 72 Amity street; prisoner and wife lived there three or four months; had the back parlor and an extension on the first floor; Richardson came there about two weeks after McFarland; he had a front room and closets; the rooms were separated by folding doors; doors were pulled to—no fastenings. Mrs. McFarland introduced Richardson; the latter slept there; his head lay toward the folding doors, so he could hear all in the other room; he was out evenings; never knew McFarland to be out evenings; he would go out at eight or nine in the morning and return at four; Mrs. McFarland usually was home in the day. Never knew McFarland to be in liquor while in the house; never saw any harsh treatment on McFarland's part; he would wait on her a good deal. Remember the day she left; never knew of any trouble between them before that time; she never made any complaint of him; told him he was very kind; she went away that day with "Percy" about two o'clock; I had not the slightest idea she meant to abscond from her husband. Richardson was there the morning she left; with one or two exceptions he was there every night. I saw Mr. and Mrs. Richardson go out together three times in the day time; they would be gone about two hours. There was a bed in the back room; have seen Richardson in that room; saw him there three times one afternoon; I went to borrow an ink bottle; Richardson was sitting in a rocking chair; she was sitting in another chair near him. Think I went in again about half an hour after; they were in the same position; Richardson seemed embarrassed, and after some words went to his room. I went there half an hour later. A young lady had called to see her and I saw Richardson there and heard her introduce the young lady to him. After Mrs. McFarland left she came back and asked me if I could let her have a room until the termination of an engagement. She introduced Miss Gilbert as Richardson's intended. My husband had the back room. She then wanted Richardson's room, but I would not let her have it. Richardson was then away for six weeks, publishing a book. She told me she intended to have McFarland's niece sleep with her.

The Court adjourned until Tuesday.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Tammany Society was held to-night, and the following ticket elected by a vote of 242 to 23: Grand Sachem, W. M. Tweed; Sachems, Oakey Hall, Matthew T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, John J. Bradley, Chas. G. Cornell, Natt Jarvis, Jr., Richard B. Connolly, E. B. Hart, Douglas Taylor, James B. Nicholson, Samuel B. Garvin, Jas. Dowling, Peter B. Sweeney; Treasurer, Henry Vandewater; Secretary, William Smith; Sagamore, George W. Boome; Wisginkle, Stephen C. Duryea. The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society certify that they have carefully examined the facts concerning the political plot by John Morrissey at Washington in the interests of the Republican party down to the final effort of himself and associates to dispose of the Democratic vote, which they claimed to control in the city of New York, to prominent Republicans and the editor of a leading Republican newspaper in his candidacy for Governor, if the then pending charter before the legislature restoring municipal rights to the city of New York should by their joint efforts be defeated, and the Council have prepared a report setting forth the details of this conspiracy against the integrity of the party and welfare of the city, and the names and acts of the prominent confederates, which will be deposited in the archives of the Society.

The Council have unanimously decided, as the result of mature deliberation, in order to secure union and harmony and a just representation to the Democratic party of the city in general committee, as follows: 1st, that the seats of delegates from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 13th, 16th, and 21st wards in said general committee be and are hereby declared vacant and that a new election to fill vacancies and to secure representation in the general committee from such wards be held under the direction of inspectors to be named by the chairmen of the general committee, and at such time and places as he designates; second, that new elections be ordered by the general committee hereafter in the wards as shall be by a vote of the majority of delegates request that the same shall be held; third, that the ward committees in wards first named be constituted by the delegates elected to the general committee.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Several hundred ship carpenters here and in the vicinity have struck against a reduction of wages from $4 to $3.50.

The steamers Colorado and City of Manchester, from Liverpool, arrived today.

Delegates from the Chicago Convention have arrived to attend the O'Neill Fenian Convention to-morrow.

The East Side cars of the Belt Railroad have ceased running, owing to a strike of the employes against making extra trips daily. The strikers have forcibly prevented the newly appointed drivers from work. The depot is now guarded by police, and no serious disturbance is expected.

THE CAPITAL.

Legal Tender Case Again Postponed—Nominations Confirmed—The Income Tax and Re-arrangement of the Internal Revenue System.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

The argument on the legal tender question in the Supreme Court has been postponed to next Monday.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed John Titus as Chief Justice and Chas. A. Tweed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

THE INCOME TAX.

General Butler proposes to offer in the House a bill abolishing the income tax, and instead thereof assessing five per cent. of the interest paid on all invested capital, including National and State bonds, on all loans running longer than one year, dividends of banks, insurance companies, railroads, &c., &c., on mortgages, leases and rents; one per cent. on successions, legacies and deeds of gift other than for charitable purposes, when the property falls to the one next in blood, not of a collateral branch; three per cent. when of collateral branch: five per cent. when a stranger or corporation, etc.—all these collections to be made by stamps. He also proposes to tax the manufacture and sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, to abolish the office of Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue and establish such other officers for the collection of the tax on whisky and tobacco as necessary, and to repeal all other internal taxation.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

Great Excitement in Canada Over the Imaginary Invasion.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—The particulars of the ridiculous scare of the Canadian authorities and people over the imaginary Fenian invasion are published. It is hard to realize the existence of so much excitement over the border. The Canadian papers are flaming with monster display heads and double leaded special dispatches, and orders for volunteers to assemble and troops to move in light marching order, and for the army to move on to the front, &c., &c. One panic stricken correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs the Toronto *Leader* that the Fenians had crossed the frontier at St. Albans and had an hour before; another at Montreal sends word that the enemy are assembling in large bodies at St. Albans, and that the terrible General O'Neill has just arrived. Another paper states that ninety-four Fenians had just passed through Hamilton in a special car disguised as Yankees.

From all parts of the Dominion come the clamor of gathering volunteers, and the cheers of companies, battalions and regiments hastening to the expected scene of the conflict. The Toronto *Globe* hesitates to believe there is ground for such commotion, and says "that the government has taken upon themselves the responsibility of asking the suspension of habeas corpus, alleging that a Fenian raid is about to take place and that it is necessary to arrest parties coming over from the United States as spies. We are bound to say that the evidence of a coming raid which we had in 1866 is wanting now, but it may be that the Ministers are better informed than the public. Upon them will rest the responsibility of making a commotion, if it is found that no warrant exists for their action."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Red Stockings of Cincinnati opened the base ball season yesterday.

—The steamers France and City of Washington, from Liverpool, have arrived.

—The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed a bill that future elections shall be by ballot.

—The Georgia Legislature met at Atlanta yesterday and adjourned until Tuesday.

—One hundred Chippewa Indians have offered their services to the Canadian government in the Northwest.

—Eight inches of snow fell at Jacksonville, Illinois, on Sunday and Monday. Peaches and other fruits it is feared have been killed.

—Major Hurlbut, father-in-law of the late General Rawlins, died on Saturday at Danbury, Conn., from injuries sustained from a runaway horse.

—At Savannah, Ga., a heavy frost on Monday night caused great damage to the cotton, corn and vegetables. Advices from the cane brake or cotton belts are very unfavorable.

—The banking house of Scott, Williams & Co., at Columbia, S. C., on Sunday night was robbed of $50,000 to $60,000,—$20,000 belonging to the bank, the rest to special depositors.

—Some of the best voices from the operatic and concert companies in the city were heard in the choirs of the Catholic churches in New York city on Easter Sunday. Carlotta Patti sung in St. Peters, Brooklyn.

—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in New York city will take place June 8th. It is to be built on Sixth avenue, directly opposite Booth's Theatre, and will cover the whole block.

—The New Roundabout House of Assembly protested to Earl Granville against the withdrawal of troops from the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and the Legislature have rejected the resolutions favoring confederation with Canada by a vote of 19 to 5.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Missouri river, Fort Scott and Gulf roads will both be completed to the southern boundary of Kansas in six days. The former road is surveying its line through the Indian Territory, and have stuck stakes as far as Fort Gibson.

—At Lawrence, Kansas, Sunday and Monday, the weather was the coldest ever known at this season. Peach, pear and other trees were in full bloom and it is feared that all fruits, except apples and small fruit, currants, gooseberries, etc., have been killed. Some apprehension is also felt that trees have been injured.

—N. H. Sears, a private watchman in the office of the *Commercial* of Cincinnati, was stabbed and dangerously wounded in the night office on Sunday night by Jerry Lynch. A brother of Lynch had been arrested on information furnished by Sears. Lynch fought the latter, and struck him, and a struggle ensued, resulting with inflicting a probably mortal wound. The murderer escaped, but was arrested at Carthage yesterday. A later dispatch announces the death of Sears.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a powerful sermon on Sunday evening before Plymouth Church, against official corruption, and bribery of the Legislature and the late charter dickering without gloves. He characteristically remarked that not in Fulton market is meat hung up and sold more openly than men are quartered and hung up in Albany. He excoriated the citizens who, knowing the wickedness of their representatives, take them by the hand and smile upon them when they come down the river on their Sunday vacations.

—At Commerce, Missouri, on Wednesday of last week, a little son of Henry Wulf, a farmer, aged five year old sister with a gun, placed directly at her breast. The deed was done in a freak of violence, induced by the refusal of some request which he had made. The dead body of the child was carried out into the woods by the boy immediately after the occurrence, and buried in the leaves. The young but idiotic murderer fled, but, soon after the discovery of the deed and the finding of the body by the bloody trail, returned home. The fiendish idiocy of the boy is ascribed to the cruel treatment of his parents.

A Freshet in the East.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILLIAMSPORT, April 18.—It has been raining continuously for the last seventy-five hours. The river has risen seventeen feet, and is now rising four inches an hour. Loyalsock, Lycoming and Pine creeks are higher than in 1865. The creeks west of Lockhaven are not so high. There has been some damage to the canal, which will probably take a week to repair. The Northern Central Railroad between here and Elmira is badly damaged. No trains to-day.

MEXICO.

Proceedings in the National Congress.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10 via HAVANA, April 18.—In the National Congress serious charges have been preferred against Romero, and a committee of investigation appointed.

Certain provisions of the constitution have been suspended and special powers granted the President for the execution of kidnappers and bandits.

The bill providing for the construction of the Tehuantepec Canal passed.

The death penalty has been abolished in Yucatan.

The Ohio Legislature.

(By

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

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Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Loech, John Floyd.

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This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April, 18 1870.

The gold market shows remarkable firmness. The opening quotation was nominally 113¼, from which the market gradually advanced to 113⅝, closing strong but dull at 113⅝.

Exchange is easier but bankers ask full rates.

In governments we have to report a dull but strong market with a slight advance.

Stocks are strong. Transactions are small on light offerings and no buyers; there is however no call for a further rise.

Money in good supply, but the demand absorbs all that is offered.

Business improving.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 113⅝; Silver, 111; Eighty-nine's, 114½; Five Twenties, 1862, 114; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 111¾; do. 1865, Colonials, 109¾; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; Ten Forties, 106½; Adams Express Company, 61¼; Merchants Union Express Company, 8; American Express Company, 98; Western Union Telegraph, 32½; New York Central, 98; Reading, 99⅝; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30½; Michigan Southern, 88⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99¼; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 103½; Chicago & North Western, 75¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 85¾; Erie, 24¾;

EXCHANGE.	Large	Small.
London, per £	$5,57	$5,67
Paris, per franc	22	25
Berlin, thaler	82	85
Frankfort, florins	48	50

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 113⅝; United States 6's, 1881, 114½; Five-Twenties, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 111¾; Ten-Forties, 106½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109¾; do. do. 1867, 110¾; do. do. 1868, 110½; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 18, 1870.

Financial matters were quiet to-day Money easy at 4@6 on call.

Sterling higher at 8¾@9¼.

Gold strong: opened at 113¼, touched 113¾ and closed at 113⅝.

Carrying rates 4½ to flat. Clearances $52,600,000.

Governments strong Coupons: '81, 14¾@14¾; do '62, 12¼@12⅝; do '64, 10⅞@11⅜; do '65, 11⅜@11⅝; do new, 9⅜@9⅝; do '67, 10@10½; do '68, 10⅜@10¾; Ten-Forties, 6¼@6¾. Currency sixes, 126@126½.

State Bonds firm. Missouris, 92½; old Tennessees, 59; new do, 54¾.

Stocks firm but dull.

Canton, 69¾; Cumberland, 50; Western Union Telegraph, 32½; Quicksilver, 9¼; Mariposa, 5; do. preferred, 14¾; Adams Express, 61¼; Wells, 19¾; American, 58; United States, 43; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 93½; Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 24¾; do. preferred, 48. Harlem, 142¼; Reading, 99½; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 99¾; Northwestern, 73½; prefd, 84¼; Rhode Island, 116½; New Jersey Central, 105; St. Paul, 59½; prefd, 73½; Wabash, 49; prefd, 74; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 38; Chicago and Alton, 111¾; prefd, 112¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30½; Dubuque, 87; St. Joseph prefd, 106¾.

Sub Treasury balance, $84,893,59 9, including currency, $1,363,598.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 18, 1870.

To oil market opens up very quiet this week, but usually there is scarcely ever anything done on Monday, and latterly there has not been much on any other day, as in this respect all days are alike. Notwithstanding both dealers and manufacturers are anxious to infuse life into the business, it seems to be up hill work, for as fast as one obstacle is taken out of the way another appears. In many respects the business is a much better condition than it was at this time last year, but there are still some very serious drawbacks in the way, and until these are removed in some way or other, there is no chance for an improvement. Crude is quiet and unchanged; there is a hitch between buyers and sellers and it is hard to get them together. To-day there were buyers at 11, and sellers at 11¼, and they would not split the difference. Refined was reported a shade stronger this afternoon, but there were no sales, and no life in the market.

CRUDE.

Spot or seller this month, 11 bid, and 11¼ asked. Sale 9 cars Parker's Landing oil at 10¾. Buyer all year, 14; seller until July 11@11¼.

REFINED.

Market opened weak but closed a shade stronger. April quoted at 25½ bid, 25¾ asked; May, 25¾ bid, 26 asked; June 1st half, 25¾ bid, 26 asked, seller last half, 26¼; July 26¾. May to December, 27½; buyer all year, 30.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Pannock & Beeson 50 bbls, on account A. W. Raymond; J. Wilkins 160, on account Fox & Fisk; J. Wilkins 400, on account A. S. Palmer; W. McCutchen 560, on account O. S. Goldrich; A. B. Mills 80, on account Wm. Bartle; Lockhart, F & Co 1,600 on account same.

Total..... 2 850 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter, 418 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED BY WEST PENN. R. R.

Union Ref & Storing Co. 37 bbls ref. to W. P. Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Meuzer, H. & Co., 338 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Co., 657 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil's.

Total..... 1,034 bbls.

WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 18, 1870.

There is nothing new to report in the wool market and so little selling from first hands, that we cannot give only nominal quotations.

The Eastern markets are dull, and no apparent improvement for some time, however the stock of desirable wools, are not large and held firm at 45@52½c for the various grades.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Market inactive yet steady, the only change being a reduction of ⅛c in international 4 4 brown cottons, which are now selling at 9c.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Flour strong; choice winter has advanced 25c. Wheat very firm; prime amber $1,32@1,35. Corn firmer; white $1,06@1,08; yellow $1,07. Oats steady at 62@66c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce at $1,04@1,05.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 18, 1870.

The markets in a general way present but little that is new or important. While there is an almost total absence of excitement in any of the leading commodities, there is, however, a steady and legitimate consumptive demand, and with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, prices generally are well sustained. Some few articles in consequence of a temporary over supply, are weak and drooping, including butter, eggs, potatoes and dried fruit; but grain groceries and provisions, the leading staples, are steady and prices are pretty well sustained. Both city and country buyers are taking hold of sugars and coffees pretty freely, having become impressed with the belief that prices have touched bottom; while grain on the other hand, is hardly as strong as it was a week ago.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Steady but unchanged. We continue to quote at $3,00@4,00 for fair to prime, and $4,50 for choice.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and prices are unchanged. Prime to choice roll may be fairly quoted at 33@35.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE—Unchanged; Western Reserve, 15; Hburg, 15½; Ohio Factory, 16; Ohio Goshen 16½@17; York State Goshen 17@17½.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, but unchanged; 23 in 50 or 100 barrel lots, and 24@25 in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There is rather more inquiry for apples with sales at 5½@6¼. Peaches unchanged, at 7@8 for quarters, and 8½@9¾ for halves.

EGGS—Continue dull, and with liberal arrivals and no improvement in the demand, prices have still further declined. We now quote at 16@17.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but steady, with a continued fair local demand. We continue to quote western flour, in store, at $4,75@5,25 for spring; $5,75@6,75 for winter, and $7@7,50 for fancy brands. Rye flour $5.

GRAIN—There is nothing doing in wheat, the market being bare; and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote Red at $1,12@1,16. Corn is in rather better supply, but not quotably lower; sales on wharf and track, at 80@82 for ear, and 85@87 for shelled. Oats weaker and in better supply; we now quote at 47@48 in first hands; 50@51 on wharf and track, and 55 in store. There is inquiry for Rye; dealers are offering 90 and furnishing sacks. No movement in Barley. As the melting of snow adds to about over, most of the large buyers are out of the market. Some of the beer brewers are buying small lots, and paying 85@90, for good to prime spring.

HAY—Baled is quoted on wharf, at $16 @20 as to quality.

HIDES—Green salted, 10c@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12½

HOMINY—$3@3½ per bbl.

HUSKS—2½@3c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1 28@1,30.

LEATHER—Market steady and prices well sustained at the late decline. Red sole, 31@33; Oak sole, 38@40; calf (city) $1,10@1,25; shoe skirting, 44; oak harness, 40@43; oak skirting, 45@47; oak upper, per foot, 25@26; rough oak, 35@37.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Connot be quoted above $1,50, except in a retail way.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

PROVISIONS—Market firm with a steady jobbing demand and prices are well sustained. Shoulders, 12¾@13. Sugar Cured, 14; Sides, 15¾ for ribbed, and 17¾ for clear; Hams, 16½ for plain, 18 for plain Sugar Cured, and 18¾ for canvassed do; Breakfast Bacon, 17¾; Lard, 16½; in tierces, and 17½ in kegs. Dried Beef, 20. Mess Pork, $29.

POTATOES—River potatoes continue to arrive freely, and are being sold on wharf, at 35@40cts. Prime Lake Shore Peach Blows are selling, in store, at 47 @48 cts.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $1,90@2 per bushel.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1,65@ 1,70, with the usual advance in store.

SEEDS—There is only a moderate demand for Clover seed, and prices are barely sustained—$9½@10 for small lots. Timothy seed unchanged at $6@ 6¼. Flaxseed, $2,15, and market bare.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 18, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle on sale to-day, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Trauman & Lobman, Chicago	4 cars
S. Lowenstine, Chicago	1 car
L. Kesler, Chicago	1 car
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
Sol. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
J. & S. Needy, Chicago	2 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	1 car
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	4 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
Peter Hartman, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, Cincinnati	3 cars
N. C. Hollar, Mansfield	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Wooster	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
F. Volbrecht, Canal Dover	1 car
W. S. Smith, Smiths Ferry	1 car
Total	37

The number of cattle on sale to-day was less than last week, about 680 or 690 head, but with a diminished demand the market was sluggish and prices lower, 25 to 50 cts per cwt. The quality as a general thing was not up to that of last week, though there were some very good cattle on sale, but, as already intimated, the demand was light, the butchers buying very sparingly, and there was no inquiry of any consequence for shipment. Both butchers and drovers continue to complain, that they are losing no good in consequence of the high prices of stock, and according to their statement of trade, the less business they do the better. We feel satisfied that the butcher is having a pretty hard time of it, and it would probably be better for many of them if they would quit business until cattle are lower; but this they cannot do. They must supply their customers, and come what may, they must keep up their trade, even if they do loose money in so doing. But the butchers should bear in mind that there is no business but has its "ups and downs," and after, all, we believe they get along in the world fully as well as other people. In regard to the drovers, who also continue to make a very wry faces, some of whom allege that they are not making a respectable commission, we believe, but they, too, have no reason to complain. Cattle are high in the west, unusually high, and there is no doubt but what margins have been slim for some time past, and every body, except the farmer, and those who have bought for future delivery at big prices, would like to see a decline.

Prime to extra fat steers, may be quoted at 8@8¼, with some few of the latter grade sold at 8¾, against 8¼@8½, last week for the same grades, and good to medium at 6¾@7¾. Stock steers, of which there was but very few in market, may be quoted at 5@6 cts., and fresh at $40@75.

Jacob W. Wesley 11 head of fairish stee s and cows, from Stark Co. Ohio, at 7 cents.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 38 head of Chicago cattle, at 6@8¾.

S. Lowenstine 19 head from Chicago, at 7@7½—and made no money.

Peter Hartman sold 34 head, Chicago stock, at 7,35@8,00.

Kraus & Hass 35 head of Chicago stock, at 8¾@8,20.

M. Varner 34 head of mixed Chicago stock, at 6¼@8.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 37 good still fed steers from Cincinnati, (sold for Brown,) at 7¾@8¾; 20 head bulls for same party, at 6¾@7¼.

Fred Valbrecht 17 head from Washington Co. Ohio, at 7¾@8.

Kaufman sold 34 head of mixed stock, from Chicago.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 60 head mixed Ohio stock, at 7¾@8¾.

L. Keefer 17 head good to prime steers from Chicago at 7@8.

E. Ksiz 17 head good to extra steers, from Chicago, at 7,75@8¼.

Jacob Needy 34 head of good to extra steers from Chicago, at 7¾@8¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 54 head all from Chicago, 6¾@8¾.

S. Trautman & Lobman 74 head from Chicago, at 7¾@8,40.

L. & J. Shamberg 58 head of mixed Chicago stock, at 6@8.

Greenwald & Kann 100 head of good to extra steers, at 7@8 75

SHEEP.

The supply although somewhat larger than for several weeks past, was small nevertheless, about 550 head; and as the offerings were mainly of a common grade, the market was very sluggish, and it looked at 10 o'clock as if there would be some left over. The trouble seemed to lie in the fact that dealers were asking big prices for common sheep, and some of the butchers went home without buying, not being willing to pay the prices demanded. Notwithstanding the fact that sheep dropped 50@75c per cwt at East Liberty, last week, holders in view of the fact that there was a light supply, seemed determined to bleed the butchers as freely as possible; but this would not work, as they, (the butchers,) would not stand it. Taking the quality of the sheep into consideration, we believe that prices ruled about as high as last week; one lot of very good wooled sheep averaging 110 lbs. brought 8 cents; and there was another bunch on sale not near so good and only averaging 100 lbs. which were held at the same figure. Clipped sheep sold at 3¼@6¾c as to quality and condition, and one small bunch of spring lambs, averaging over 50 lbs., brought $5¾ per head.

H. Henderson sold 104 head very common wool sheep, averaging 65 lbs., at $3,87½ per head; 93 "scalawags," at $1,75.

Stakely & Bro. sold 17 spring lambs, averaging about 52 lbs., to Tesh, at $5,62½ per head.

Adam Eckert had 104 head; sold 46 averaging about 70 lbs., at $4 per head.

Jacob Wesley, better known as "Dutch Yankee," had 68—retailed at an average of 5¼.

Nicholas Fullen sold 19 head wooled sheep, averaging about 100 lbs., at 7¼c.

Reisly & McMillan, 115 clipped, from Beaver and Washington counties, at 4@ 6¼.

J J Ray, 23 clipped sheep, from Armstrong county, averaging 75 lbs., at an average of 6c.

R Law, 33 wool sheep, from Armstrong county, averaging about 100 lbs., held at 5c.

Jones had 46 head of fine wool sheep—held at 7¼, but would probably have to be sold for less.

Emerick & Co. sold 30 head prime wooled sheep, averaging 110 lbs., to Tesh at 8c.

HOGS.

Market very dull, and as is usually the case at the approach of warm weather, the hog butchers are slacken, as the demand for fresh pork falls off. Hogs are relatively cheaper than either cattle or sheep, but fresh pork is not very desirable on the stall, particularly in warm weather, and hence, as already intimated, the market is very sluggish. We continue to quote, in a retail way, at 9@10c for common to good, and 10¼@10¾ for extra.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 18—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,600 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts of 4,782, and a shade firmer; sales 9,200 bbls, $4,50@4,60 for superfine State western $4,70@5,25 for extra State $4,60@5,35 for extra western, $5,10@6 for white wheat extra, $4,70@6 for round hoop Ohio, $5@5,75 for extra Ohio, $5,75@6,50 for good to choice, including 3,500 bbls extra western and State for export at $4,70@ 4,80. Rye flour steady. Corn meal is quiet. Whisky firmer; sales 350 bbls of western at $1,05@1,06 for free, closing at $1,06. Wheat: receipts 23,980; 1c better and active; sales 98,000 bush at $1,08@ 1,10 for No 2 spring, $1,13@1,14½ for inferior to good No 1 do, $1,23@1,24½ for winter red and amber western $1,40, for white Michigan, $1,47 for white State. Rye quiet. Receipts corn, 14,720 bush—corn 1c better and quiet at 85@86c for sales with sales of 49,000 bush at $1,12@1,15 for new and old mixed western in store and and $1,14 for new white southern. Receipts oats, 2100 bush—oats firmer, with sales 72,000 bush at 58@60c for western in store, 63c for do afloat and 66@68½c for Ohio. Stock of grain in warehouse: 1,727,125 bush wheat, 242,191 bush corn, 655,428 bush oats, 194,642 bush barley, 99,938 bush malt, 4996 bush peas, 31,247 bush rye. Rice dull. Coffee firm and quiet. Sugar quiet, with sales 1000 hhds at 9@9¾c for Cuba, 9¼@10¾c for Porto Rico and 11¾@12c for Demarara. Molasses steady. Hops quiet. Hay dull. Linseed oil dull, with sales at 86@87c in casks. Pork heavy and lower; sales 675 bbls at $27,62 mess; $20,50@21,50 prime; $24@25 prime mess; also 250 bbls mess buyers option $27,75. Beef steady: 550 bbls $10@15 new plain mess; $14@17,50 new extra mess. Tierces Beef firm: 70 tcs $24@28 prime mess; $28@30 India mess. Beef hams steady: 235 bbls $28@ 33 new. Cut meats steady: 160 pkgs at 10¼@12c shoulders, and 14¼@16c hams. Middles quiet and unchanged: 25 bxs long clear 15c. Lard heavy and a shade lower: 480 tcs 15@15¾c steam; 15¾@16¼ kettle rendered. Butter quiet and heavy at 14@20c Ohio. Cheese quiet and firm: 16@17¾c. Turpentine dull 46¾@47c Freights quiet and unchanged.

Latest—Flour closed a shade firmer, with a moderate export and home trade demand. Wheat very quiet and firm for export and milling demand at $1 08@ 1 10½ for No. 2 spring, and $1 21@1 23½ for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and steady. Oats active and firm at 60½@63c for western in store and afloat, and 66@68½c for Ohio. Corn scarce and firm at $1 13@1 15 for new mixed western. Pork nominal at $27 50 @27 62 for mess. Beef firm and in fair demand. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon nominal. Lard in fair request, with sales 1500 tierces prime steam at 15¼@15¾c on spot, and 15¾c seller April. Eggs steady at 20½@21c.

CINCINNATI, April 18—Flour steady, with sales family at $5,10@5,40. Wheat in moderate demand at $1,10@1,12, with light receipts. Corn in fair demand at 86@87c. Oats firm at 54@60c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Cotton firmer, and middlings are held 22c. Tobacco firm with light receipts. Whisky is in good demand and prices are advancing, with sales at 98@99c, the market closing at the latter, and not much offering. Mess Pork is held at $28,25@28,50, the latter for best city brands, with no sales. Bulk meats quiet but firm: shoulders 12½c, sides at 13¾, 14¾ and 15c for rib, clear rib and clear. Bacon quiet but firm: shoulders 11¾c; 12c for sides, 15¾@15¾c for clear rib, and 16¾@16¾c for clear; sugar cured hams 17@18¾c, and unchanged fair. Lard held at 16c for prime kettle. Butter dull; prime to choice 30@35c. Eggs drooping, closing at 16c. No change in oil. Clover seed scarce and firm at 16¼c per pound. Timothy firm and in light supply at $6@ 6,25. Flax 192c.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Flour firm at $3,75@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat active and 2c higher, sales of No 2 at 79½@81¾c, closing quiet at 80¾@80¾c; this afternoon the market was firmer at 80¾c cash and 80¾@80¾c seller May. Corn higher, closing firm at 86¼c for No 2; this afternoon the market was strong at 86¾@87c cash and seller May. Oats active and 2@2½c higher, closing at 46¼c cash. Rye dull at 76c for No 2. Barley nominal. Highwines at $1@1,03, closing nominal at $1,01. Provisions dull. Mess Pork closed at $27,75@28. Lard 15¾@ 15¾c. Dry salted shoulders 10¾@10¾c. Freights dull and nominal, 5¼@6c corn, 6¾@7c wheat to Buffalo. Receipts last forty-eight hours—flour 5,192 bbls, wheat 16,450, corn 85,660, oats 4,338, rye 750, barley 1,666 bush, hogs 2,004. Shipments—flour 5,473 bbls, wheat 84,902, corn 26,205, oats 17,663, rye 2,483, barley 1,870 bush. hogs 2,301.

ST. LOUIS, April 18—Tobacco active and strong. Cotton nominal at 22c. Hemp steady and unchanged. Flour quiet, at $3,85@4,10 for fair superfine, $4,25@4,50 for extra and $5@5,25 for double extra. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring 80c, Minnesota 89@90c, No. 2 red fall $1,03@1,05 and No. 3 do. $1,04@1,05. Corn heavy, at 92@93¾c for mixed, 95@ 95c for yellow and 93@98c for white. Oats heavy at 53@56c. Rye steady at 75 @77c. Whisky firmer at $1,00. Groceries unchanged. Provisions dull and irregular. Pork $28,75@29,00, original. Dry Salt Meats: small sales of shoulders packed at 11c; clear rib 15c; clear sides 15½c. Bacon; shoulders 11¾@12c, clear rib 15¾@16c and clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Lard quiet at 15¾@16c.

Cattle active at 4@7c for common to choice butchers and 7@8c for choice shipping. Hogs quiet at 7½@8c.

CLEVELAND, April 18—Flour dull and unchanged. Rye Flour quiet at $4,75@ 5,50 per bbl. Wheat quiet without important change. Oats quiet and is held at 52c. Corn quiet and nominally unchanged. Rye 90@95c. Barley held at 85c@$1.05 for State and Canada. Petroleum quiet; refined on spot is held at 22¼@22½c; crude at $5,15.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—Cotton quiet and firm at 22c; receipts 796 bales; exports 1,100 bales: Flour nominal. Corn active at $1,08@1,10. Oats active 66@98. Hogs dull at $26@27. Bran quiet at $28@29 Lard steady at 16@17½c. Pork scarce and held at $26,50; bulk shoulders: sides 14¾@15¾c; bacon: shoulders 12@12½c; sides 15@17c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1,28@1,30. Rye held at $1,05. Corn unsettled; yellow $1,10@1,12. Oats steady at 62c. Petroleum dull. Provisions firm. Mess pork $28@28,50. Lard 16¼c. Whisky $1,01@1,03.

MILWAUKEE, April 18—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 86c for No. 1 and 79¼c for No. 2. Oats firm at 46c for No. 2. Corn and Barley nominal. Rye firm and unchanged. Freights nominal at 7@13c to Buffalo and Oswego.

TOLEDO, April 18.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; amber Michigan $1,04¾; No 1 red $1,08¾; No 2 do $1,03; No 3 white 95c. Corn 2c better; No 1 90c and No 2 54c. Clover Seed $9.75.

DETROIT, April 18—Wheat one cent higher with No. 1 white at $1,18@1,19. Corn scarce at 90c. Oats 53c for State. Barley $1,35@1,60 per cental. Clover Seed $10,50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 18.—60 tcs hams, F Sellers; 25 bbls whisky, J B McCullough; 25 do do, Schmidt & F; 94 bgs corn, 84 do oats, 3 do rags, 2 tcs corn, 40 do apples, F W Tipton; 1 car o corn R Knox & Son; 1 car rye and oats, R Herron; 327 bgs malt, T Collins; 1 car wheat, J W Bomgorder; 1 do do, J C Bomgorder; 1 do barley, J M Carson; 1 do staves, M P Adams; 5 bbls whisky, Schwartz & H; 2 hhds tobacco, W D Rinehart; 25 bxs tobacco, R W Jenkinson; 25 tcs lard, S L Haughton; 3 bbls eggs, 1 fir butter, 8 tubs butter, 13 kgs lard, W H Graff; 4 tubs butter, Canfield & K; 60 g hides, J M Meyers; 5 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & do apples, E White; 14 bgs potatoes, E Smith; 25 tcs hams, Watt Lang; 22 bbls g apples, 13 do eggs, Volgt, M & Co; 29 bgs rags, R Christy; 14 do do, 2 bbls onions, 8 kgs lard, 2 bbls t seed, W H Graff; 4 do eggs, W D Cooper; 2 do sugar, M W Rankin; 1 car staves, Wm Hastings; 2 tcs sausages, J P Hanna; 10¾ butts tobacco, Carter & Mc; 8 cads do, M W Jenkinson; 20 do do, J Fullerton; 4 buts do, R F Weddell; 1 bale d hides, Popp Baker; 10 tcs grease, E H Meyers; 25 bxs soap, 10 do lard, 7 do oil, Penn Salt Co; 10½ buts tobacco, 20 cads do, R W Jenkinson; 50 bbls wipes, Shipton & W; 2 cars lumber, J D Odell; 100 bbls flour, A Kirkpatrick; 50 do do, 200 bgs do S Lindsey.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 18.—9 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 10 do do, Hallman & H; 3 do do, Superior Mills; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 cars ore, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 roll carpet, 1 bx do, McFarland & C; 3 bbls onions, Day & Co; ½ hf bbls butter, 4 do eggs, Bruggermann & O'B; 4 hf bbls onions, J A Graff; 8 sks rags, R Christy; 100 bbls flour, J Wilson & Sons; 8 sks onions, Woodworth & D; 3 tubs butter, P Duff & Sons; 1 car staves, M P Adams & Bro; 100 bbls flour, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 5 bbls whisky, A G McGrew; 27 bxs yeast, Reynolds & Bro; 50 bxs cheese, J S Dilworth & Co; 50 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 75 do do, Reynolds & Bro; 25 do do, S H Baird; 50 do do, Dilworth, H & Co; 25 do do, Knox & Orr; 12 reams paper, Godfrey & C; 2 cars lime stone, Graff, B & Co; 1 car s iron, T Maloney; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 111 pcs steel, Reese, G & D; 50 cases lard, Arbuckle & Co, 1 car bulk meat, E H Meyers; 100 bbls flour, Culp & S.

CLEVELAND, AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 16.—3 cars iron ore, Bradys Bend Iron Co; 1 do, Park, Bros & Co; 4 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 100 bbls lime, W H Hamilton; 2 bbls oil, Pennock & B; 127 sks potatoes, Bruggerman & O'B; 95 do do. 25 bbls do, Voigt, M & Co; 3 cases tobacco, 1 bx do, J Murphy; 12 drums do, C C Baer; 11 bbls knobs, Kimball & Co; 6 bxs cheese, Van Gorder & S; 4 bxs candis, 3 do soap, H T Bruggerman; 2 bgs coffee, Rinehart & S; 63 jugs syrup, Bruggerman & O'B; 7 sks rags, Godfrey & Clarke, 12 bdls chars, Bedford Chair Co; 5 bbls eggs, Woodworth & D; 2 do do, 5 B Jones do, 10 do apples, D Palmer; 3 do eggs, P Duff & Sons; 1 bx mdse, M Seibert & Co; 1 car pig iron, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 18.—1 car hay, Laing & McKalip. 45 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 22 do do, 1 do bricks, Coleman, R & Co; 1 bbl mdse, 1 do eggs, L J Blanchard; 1 bx mdse, Knox & Orr; 1 bbl mdse, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 172 rail r iron, C A Carpenter; 6 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 100 bbls tar, Loe Openheimer; 1 car metal, J Morhead; 7 bbls eggs, 5 sks seeds, Bergerman & O'B; 1 do do, J Fullerton; 4 buts butter, Paul & Gibson; 2 do eggs, 1 bx butter, T Cruse; 2 bbls eggs, Rice & Fallkinstine; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 4 sks seed, J Craig; 4 bbls onions, W W Knox; 1 bbl sugar, W B Brickell; 6 bbls apples, J D Odell; 100 bbls flour, A Kirkpatrick; 50 do do, 200 bgs do S Lindsey.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113¾.

IN THE American *Law Review*, for April, appears an article upon the legal tender decision in Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, which is most remarkable for its analytical power and the severe logic of its reasoning. It is incontrovertibly shown to have been the duty of the Court to have passed only upon "the legality of the Congressional intent; that being granted to be lawful, then the means, thought by Congress to be necessary and proper, are also lawful, unless otherwise prohibited." These means, adopted in the legal-tender enactment, were exclusively within the legislative function to approve and adopt, and the argument of the Chief Justice upon their expediency, under the state of then existing facts, was purely the extra-judicial assumption of a merely political prerogative. To some degree, the minority opinion erred in undertaking at all to consider *that* question; the minority, however, were as clearly on the right side of it, as the four judges were on the wrong. The same writer also puts another consideration with telling force. It is this. The power to Congress to legalize an issue of paper currency logically and of necessity involves the resulting power to endow that currency with all the legal attributes of coin. The same authority to emit paper money covers and requires its absolute sufficiency for all currency uses—and among these uses, the legal tender feature must stand essentially the first.

The entire article must command the attention and approval of the profession. Kay & Co., 65 Wood street, receive subscriptions for the *Review*, and can supply extra copies.

A WISE POLICY VINDICATED.

The Ohio Senate has completely baffled the railroad ring which undertakes to control legislation in that State as well as in our own. Eighteen years since, the Ohio Constitution was amended so as expressly to prohibit any county, city, town or township from becoming a stockholder in any joint stock company or association, or to vote subsidies in aid of such. Since that date, the business of railway construction in Ohio has been wholly dependent upon the supply of private capital for the purpose. And the people have rested entirely content with that situation. Recently, two efforts have been made to evade the Constitutional prohibition. The first was in the Act of last winter empowering the city of Cincinnati to lend its aid, to the amount of ten millions, to the construction of a great Southern railway; this Act is now and must remain practically a dead letter, for any movement to commit the credit of the city to that amount, by an actual creation and issue of the bonds, would doubtless be checkmated at once by judicial intervention. The second attempt to get round the Constitutional clause was in what is known as the Griffith bill, pending at the session just closed, and which was killed by the State Senate on the 16th. The leading feature of this bill was, as stated by the Columbus *Journal*, that "it made complete provision for building and operating, or leasing roads, by the people of the counties through which such roads may pass." These roads were to be built by local taxation, within the local limits, and then disposed of, by lease or outright sale on credit, or for proper securities, to the managers of the projected through lines. Clearly, this proposition was a flimsy subterfuge to evade the Constitutional terms. We have no doubt that the people of Ohio will sustain the action of their Senate in rejecting the scheme. It must, however, be stated that another bill did pass, applying the same idea to a specific case, by authorizing the people of Zanesville to build $25,000 worth of railway within their corporate limits, which they are *not* prohibited from transferring to the Pan Handle Company. But the general law as above proposed has been decisively defeated.

The action of Ohio in '52 and of Pennsylvania in '57 were cordially in unison, prohibiting forever any revival of the old policy of internal improvements at the public expense. The two States had suffered alike, by the gigantic abuses through which that policy had entailed great embarrassments and financial discredit upon their peoples. Their very similar Constitutional amendments were intended to tear up the mischievous policy by the roots. The people of either State have reason to rejoice that the recent efforts, of rings of corrupt jobbers and unscrupulous speculators, to trample under foot these wise safeguards for their protection have been defeated so decisively.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF BOLTING."

Once more "the whangdoodle mourneth upon the mountains of Hepsidam!" It lifteth up its voice and sobs aloud, through the editorial columns of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. There is where the people may always hear the wailings of that most extraordinary specimen of the half-human, half-brute creation. Our Pittsburgh whangdoodle hankereth after politics; it affects honesty; it vaunts principle; it adores virtue, and, oh! "my countrymen!" how piously it detests and upbraids the faintest glimmer of public misconduct!

In it now, "the philosophy of bolting" is the subject of its mournful song, and the inherent iniquities of the Republican party the sad burthen of its almost unutterable woe! It wants everybody to bolt, when the nominations are not of its own whangdoodle school! What an abject slimy reptile this animal is! *It was itself too cowardly* to bolt, last year, when, in all the county tickets here nominated, it could count but just one friend. For weeks and months before the conventions sat, it had indicated its own favorite candidates, and had demanded a distinct endorsement of its own infamous attacks upon the rank and file of the Republican party. It succeeded in but one thing—and perhaps that was what it was aiming at; it was successful in defeating one or two very good men, candidates for nominations, who might have been taken up if the whangdoodle had not slain them by its pretended friendship avowed for them—and it failed in everything else. Yet! does any one suppose that this truculent creature *dared* to bolt? No, it sneaked out from the Conventions with its tail between its legs, and got under cover, but, the next morning, everybody heard the triumphant cry of the whangdoodle: "Victory! glory! we have beaten the enemy on all points. We swept everything in the Conventions." The cowardly creature which now talks so bravely about bolting, had not then the manhood, even the brute courage, to say that its soul, if it had any soul, was its own! It ate dirt, pecks, cart-loads—and the dirtiest of dirt it was, for it was all the dirty slanders, the indiscriminate and vague abuse, in which itself had indulged for months before. It swallowed its own dirt without a wry face, and hurrahed for the ticket of true men, all of whom, but one, scorned that creature! Never, from that day to this, was seen a spectacle so ludicrous,—never did a crowded town so roar over the antics of an unconscious clown, until last week, the three hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois of the notorious Jim Fisk waddled down Broadway in uniform, as the Colonel of a regiment which could'nt keep step for laughing at him. That was the only match we have yet seen, for the public's contemptuous contemplation, last year, of the abject self-exposure made by our Pittsburgh whangdoodle! Talk of the "philosophy of bolting!" Talk of public honesty! Talk of political virtue! Talk of journalistic principle! Well, let it prate! Itself affords the bad exception to prove every rule of better things.

Oh! courageous, virtuous, sincere, manly, respectable and respected whangdoodle! Had you not better sing small upon the mountains of Hepsidam or in the valleys of Allegheny? If you could but realize how thoroughly you have already exhausted the fullest possible measure of the public contempt. Have you any fresh thieveries in view, to sink yourself still deeper? Dear whangdoodle, are you still after the Treasury, with more Irwins? After the Sinking fund, with more canal enlargement and railroad swindles? After the Republican control of the State, with more Lowrys and Kerrs and Findlays? After every form of public and private plunder that a thievish coalition can help you to?

Proceed, whangdoodle! Bolt now!

EDUCATION.

There are some things which it is unnecessary to say; there may be harm in saying them, or, at least, no good can result. To tell an intemperate man that moderate drinking is not wrong is at least useless; he is beyond moderate drinking. To tell the lazy and indolent that overwork impairs health and shortens life is foolish; there is no danger in that direction. To tell a man who has no taste for learning that too much learning is injurious is foolish; it may be injurious. So to tell our people that only the practical studies should be pursued, and these only so far as may be directly useful, is a waste of words. We may as well tell them that Pittsburgh is smoky. They believe both. A young lady leaves school when sixteen, just as her mind is beginning to be prepared for the severer studies. A young man must acquire his education, whatever is necessary to enable him to trade, or in some way make money—just so much as is necessary for that purpose—before fifteen, so that then he can enter on some business. There are hundreds constantly in our commercial colleges taking this shortest route to business life. In all colleges there are from our county only one in five thousand in a collegiate course—less than the average for our State, and much less than in some other States. In some of the professions, even, only a small fraction have received a collegiate education; they have taken the short course.

There is not too strong a tendency among us to a thorough, solid education. Neither in the classics or sciences, are there too many students with plans too elevated. We, as a manufacturing community, require for the successful prosecution of our various kinds of business, the most thorough knowledge of these different departments that can be obtained. Skilled labor and most thoroughly educated professional men and business men we need. Not too far, but not far enough in study is our fault; a little is obtained when much is required. We cannot stop to lay a solid foundation; we hasten to erect our edifice; of getting too much there is no danger. We need not caution our people against doing what they have no thought of doing. Do not tell a child in a prairie not to fall from a mountain's brow; or in a desert, not to fall into a river.

Just what will be of the greatest benefit to a youth whose future has not been decided on, it is difficult to tell. What he should study will depend on circumstances. One thing is certain he will not be likely to suffer from becoming too learned in the languages or sciences or literature. In the professions, and in the successful prosecution of the sciences, he will require a knowledge of the classics. In business, he will need a knowledge of mathematics.

The course of study should by no means be shortened. If the classics are omitted the sciences should be more thoroughly studied. The field here is ever lengthening and widening. The more extended and complete the education the better the business man, and a year or two more in the preparation may make that life a splendid success, which otherwise would be a failure. A. T. Stewart may owe, in no small degree, his almost unparalled business success and his call to a seat in the Cabinet to his collegiate education. If only the minimum of a practical education is to be acquired, then a love for learning will not be awakened or science be advanced.

The jealousy of higher institutions is narrow, short-sighted. All are but parts of a whole. The stream should not complain of the ocean and ask to have its waters dried up; then they would cease to flow. The limbs should not murmur against the stomach; should its actions cease, they would be deprived of nourishment.

Let all then seek to inspire a stronger and deeper love for learning, for its own sake, for the higher as well as the lower, for a longer course whenever it can be pursued as well as for the shortest business course. Warn youth not against getting too much but against getting too little. Let the certain sound be given.

DEMOCRATIC IDIOCY.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* prints the following letter, addressed by over fifty Democratic members of the California Legislature, to a County Clerk who had refused to register colored voters under the XVth Article. These idiots talk today very much as their political brethren did in Pennsylvania a year or two ago. Read:

SACRAMENTO, April 6, 1870.

W. B. C. Brown, Clerk of County Court of Sacramento county.—We have just learned that, in the exercise of your official duties, you have proven faithful to the oath which you took to respect the Constitution of the State of California, which limits suffrage to *white* men, by refusing to register the names of *black* men as voters on the Great Register. As the right to prescribe the qualifications of voters has been exercised by the States, each in its sovereign capacity, since the formation of the Government, it is clear that the power is not one that has yet been "delegated," and since this State has refused, in the most emphatic manner, to assent to the Fifteenth (so-called) Amendment, it is equally clear that your refusal to register as voters the names of *black* men is in strict accord with the Constitution of the United States, as all men can satisfy themselves by reading the Tenth Amendment thereto. For your fidelity to your sworn duty, and for your manliness in this time, marked by the degeneracy of so great a portion of the American people, we, the names are hereunto subscribed, agree to support you with all the moral, and if need be, all the physical force God has given us.

Signed: J. W. Mandeville and over fifty others.

—Upon which, we quote the *Bulletin's* pungent comment:

The folly of this pledge of physical resistance to the Constitution of the United States is only equalled by its wickedness. These high and mighty legislators assume to pronounce invalid an amendment to the organic law of the Republic which has been ratified by thirty States and proclaimed by the President and Secretary of State. Public opinion will not support them in their efforts to create fresh strife, nor will it support registry officers in such contumacy as that which is praised in the case of the Sacramento Clerk. However the people may have differed in regard to the policy of negro suffrage, they will not resist it now that it is the law of the land. They have had enough of strife, and besides they have sufficient common sense to perceive that no real grievance or hardship comes out of the recognition of equal privileges to any class. If the Democracy of California wish to restire into a minority again, they cannot take any course better calculated to insure that result than that of advising futile resistance to a Constitutional mandate.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Wool—And Its Prices.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Turning to the column devoted to the Farm and Garden, in the GAZETTE of yesterday, I find a brief reference to wool and the wool market. As this subject has peculiar interest to many of my constituents—especially to the number who have addressed me letters of inquiry, I find it most convenient to reply to the latter and giving greater importance to the article in your paper by adding a few valuable statistics.

The advantageous culture of the finest wools in the United States—of course under a proper consideration of climate and soil—can no longer be doubted. Protection, however, is very necessary until skill and enterprise are enabled by experience and capital to compete with or, better still, bid defiance to foreign competition.

In January last there were on hands 4,550,000 pounds of foreign wool—yet the imports into New York during the year were 21,570,430 pounds, against 13,456,635 the year previous.

Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Texas, California and Oregon may now be considered the great producing States. Vermont and New England have entered largely into the consumption, but have wholly lost their former prestige as producers. No foreign product fortunately will compare in soundness and strength of staple with the American Merino. As skill is as necessary in this production as in manufactures, we may reasonably expect a greater improvement in quality. In 1850 the average weight of wool per sheep in the United States was 2.42 pounds; in 1860, 2.73 pounds. In consequence of improvement in flocks, better care, &c., 3.50 pounds probably would be the average at the present time. The product of wool in the United States in 1869, on this basis of computation, would be approximately about 130,000,000 pounds.

The average prices of domestic fleece wool in the United States from 1857 to 1861 were: For fine, 50 3 10c; for medium, 42 8 10c, and for course, 35 5 10c. Average prices for four years, from 1861 to 1865, (during the war) for fleeces, 63c to 83c, according to grade; for pulled, 56 to 61c. Average prices for the year 1866: Fleeces, 45c to 72c; pulled, 29c to 64c. Average prices for the year 1867: Fleeces, 48c to 70c; pulled, 26c to 57c. Average prices for the year 1868: Fleeces, 40c to 67c; pulled, 27c to 49c. Average prices for the year 1869: Fleeces, 43c to 67c; pulled, 26c to 50c.

There has been a heavy slaughter of old sheep for pelts within a year or two, but not enough to make up for the increase since 1865.

Climate exerts an important influence on the wool of the sheep. The covering of animals varies in texture according to the climate in which they live, being finer, more compact and usually heavier in cold climates than in warm. Hair, wool and fur are quite similar in their composition and structure, and easily pass from one into the other. The joints or imbrications of hair are farther apart, and the texture of its substance is more solid than those of wool or fur, and on this account it is stiffer. Sheep carried from Europe into the West Indies have become covered, in the course of a few generations, with hair similar to that on the face and legs, only longer, being about two inches in length.

The dryness or moisture of a country also affect the quality of wool. In regions in which there is little rain, or draught frequently prevails, the wool is shorter and finer than where rains are abundant, although the temperature may be the same. If a climate is too dry, the wool may be fine but harsh. The Merino variety, which has very short and fine wool, is said to have originated in Spain, a country in which there is little rain. When Merinos are carried from Spain to England, the wool begins to lengthen, because there is much more rain in the latter country. In different districts, also, of the same country, the wool of the same variety varies. In West Dorset, England, the wool grows considerably longer than in East Dorset, simply because there is more rain in the former than in the latter. A still greater change is produced in the South Down sheep when transported from England to Ireland, where rains are more frequent, the wool sometimes becoming six or eight inches long on the back and sides, on which the rain falls, while on the belly, which is always dry, very little change takes place. In all these cases there is evidently a provision of nature to protect the animal from the effects of the climate, the hair and fine wool to ward off the different degrees of cold, and the longer or coarser wool to shed the rain.

The wool is also said to be affected by the kind and quantity of food on which the animal is fed. If it is scanty or of a solid character, but still amply sufficient for support, the animal is smaller and its wool finer than when profusely fed on rich meadows, highly nutricious grasses, and esculents.

A country for sheep raising should be neither too cold nor too warm. The most desirable locality for *profitable* culture is when the mean average temperature for the year is about 55°, either north or south of the equator; but sheep can be raised in any part of the world where the horse will thrive—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and California, lie in part or wholly within this belt. The portions of Europe in which sheep growing is carried on most extensively, as England, Spain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, &c., do not vary materially from the same isothermal line. If we may judge as to what parts of our own country are best adapted to wool culture, from the number of sheep raised in them, the following States would have the preference: Ohio, 6,300,000; New York, 4,247,359; Michigan, 3,553,371; Pennsylvania, 3,045,581; Indiana, 2,622,780; Illinois, 2,380,694; Iowa, 2,332,241; California, 2,200,400; Wisconsin, 1,749,104; Missouri, 1,584,179; Kentucky, 868,989; West Virginia, 862,400; Texas, 786,002; Vermont, 833,651. Most of the other States have less than 500,000. A proper allowance must, of course, be made for the size and age of the different States, and the attention which has been given to agricultural industry in each.

The sheep is closely allied to the goat in its habits, and delights to feed upon high hills or mountains, and short, rich pastures. This peculiarity should be regarded in selecting a location for wool growing; and it is equally important for the profit that the climate should be so mild that the sheep will need little protection and feeding during the winter. In Kentucky they need little care during this season, in consequence of which wool can be grown in that State at about one-half the cost in New England. The same is true of West Virginia, Missouri, California, and some parts of Texas. There are probably no better States in the Union for sheep industry than these.

The desirable varieties of sheep are so numerous that it would, perhaps, be proper to select the *five* best. Climate and food, as we have seen, have so much influence in forming differences, that almost every district of the country, in time, produces a variety especially adapted to that locality. For fine wool growing for profit the *American Merino* undoubtedly stands at the head of all others in this country and probably the *Silesian Merino* next. Growers in Vermont, raise this variety extensively. It is finely adapted to that State where grass is not luxurious, and to Texas where there is little rain, and the pasturage is often parched and scanty from drought. These sheep have sold for enormous prices, and been carried into almost all the States. Rams have sold for $1,000 to $5,000, and ewes for $100 each. R. J. Janes, of Vermont, sold a flock of 45 lambs, five months old, for $100 per head. The average weight of the fleece of the lambs named above, when sheared, was 11 pounds, 5 ounces, and of their bodies weighed alive 55 8-9 pounds. Full grown ewes sometimes have a fleece of 17 pounds, and rams of 24 to 27 pounds. This variety is derived from the Spanish Merino. The average weight of the sheep is about 110 pounds, when full grown.

The Silesian Merinos are of Spanish origin, being produced by a cross of the Infantado stock and the Negretti. Medium sized ewes produce fleeces weighing eight to eleven pounds; bucks from twelve to sixteen pounds each. They weigh alive, unsheared, when full grown, about one hundred and twenty pounds each. The wool is fine and beautiful. Mr. H. S. Randall says of it: "Wherever it is most profitable to grow very fine wool, this variety, or rather this family, ought to stand unrivalled."

When sheep are grown for medium wool and mutton, the *South Down* variety stands first. It delights in rich pastures like those of England, where it originated, but it will adapt itself to all sections of the country. With care it succeeds well in New England, and is the most desirable variety to raise in the vicinity of a good market, both for the mutton and the wool. The average weight of the fleece is about six pounds, and of the body one hundred and twenty-five pounds. It is grown largely in New York, Ohio, and other States. The Shropshire and Oxfordshire are sub-varieties of the South Down, and are preferable in some localities to this variety.

For long wools the Leicester and Cots wold hold the first rank. They are rather larger than the South Down, and the wool is longer and coarser. They are better adapted to moist, level lands than this variety. They are raised in Kentucky and other States.

Since the tariff of 1867 the importation of South American wool has not materially affected the price of home production, as but little has been received.

The pressure of other duties prevents me from extending this letter so as to include many interesting facts proper to be stated in this connection. I hope to be able to supply them ere long.

Yours, very truly,

J. S. N.

TO MAKE WHITEWASH OF DIFFERENT COLORS.

Take of good unslacked lime half a bushel; slack with warm water (rain water if convenient) in a forty-five gallon barrel. Keep covered while slacking. Use just enough water to slack dry. Let the lime stand four or five hours to insure it being well slacked. If it is desirable to have a good smooth wash, the slacked lime should be sifted through a moderately fine sieve; if to be used for barns, outbuildings and fences, it is not material about sifting.

To the lime thus prepared, add enough water to fill the barrel half full; then add two gallons of flour starch, hot; one quart of grease (to make it work smooth;) four pounds of melted rosin, hot, to make it stick. The flour starch will also have the same effect.

Some use salt in making whitewash. I would not, as salt in damp weather causes the wash to crack and scale off. Stock, also, will lick it off. I have had the whole side of a barn licked clean by stock in using salt.

After preparing the whitewash as above, fill up your barrel with water, cold or hot, it matters not, and you will have a wash that will stand quite well for five years. To color dark or slate, use lampblack; for yellow, use yellow ochre; for blue, use indigo; for different shades of color, vary to suit. If the wash gets too thick, as it will, make it thin with water. I make it a rule to put in one bucket of water to every three taken out.

The older the above whitewash becomes the better it will be, provided it is kept covered with water, and not allowed to become dry and hard.

TRIM UP YOUR ORCHARDS.

Those of you that have them, the first odd days that you have. Cut off all straggling sprouts and limbs, thin and shorten in the tops of such as require it, clean off the rough body bark and wash with weak ley. Examine exceedingly close around the lower parts of the bodies for borers, and, with a slender wire or sharp knife, root them out. Do not discount

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

But One Left.

We have but one more room to let in the "GAZETTE Building." It is a very desirable room on the second floor, fronting on Smithfield street. Terms very low for the location. Call at the Counting Room, first floor.

Plenty of mud in the streets.

Criminal business with the Aldermen very dull.

Yesterday was more like a November than an April day.

The sprinklers were out yesterday. The rain did the business.

The "Fire Commissioners" is the present topic among local politicians;

The Passover celebration is just now engaging the attention of our Jewish population.

The real estate business is looking up. Considerable property has changed hands hereabouts recently.

"Our Young Girls" are to be talked about by Mrs. Stanton at the Academy of Music, to-morrow night.

A team of horses attached to a light wagon ran away on Wylie street yesterday afternoon. Nothing damaged.

Reorganizing—The Social B. B. Club, of Birmingham, will reorganize this season with J. W. Brewster as Captain.

The African Conference adjourned yesterday and the excitement attendant upon its sitting among the colored people is over.

Peter Harrington made his escape from the Work House, Saturday night. Mayor Brush had committed him the day previous.

Boys and Youths' clothing for spring service, neat and durable and stylish, just opened at Uriing, Follansbee & Co.'s, No. 121 Wood street, corner Fifth avenue.

Another party of vagrants was taken to the work house yesterday afternoon. The spring weather develops this class in worthless humanity, as the buds on the trees.

Fast Driving.—Joseph Grosky was before Justice Salisbury yesterday on a charge of fast driving on Carson street, Birmingham. He was fined two dollars and costs.

Y. M. C. A.—Opening meeting to-night at 7½ o'clock at their new rooms, Penn and Sixth streets. There will be several addrsses and good music. The public are invited.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, shirts drawers, ties, scarfs, socks, canes and umbrellas just received, fresh cheap and travelling at Uriing, Follansbee & Co.'s, No. 121 Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue

Those Streets.—Franklin, Elm and Congress streets, to the condition of which we called attention a few days since, have been renovated. The Street Commissioner is entitled to the credit for having them cleaned.

Yesterday afternoon the skylight in the Passenger Car building room, Fourth avenue, fell down and struck an old lady, Mrs. Jones, on the head. She was not badly hurt and was enabled to walk home after the accident.

Wanted Mortgages.—It will be seen by reference to "want" column that good mortgages are in demand. We are glad to see this ease in the money market. We understand any amount of money can be got on good, first-class mortgages.

Personal.—Mr. H. H. Bennett, agent for Duryea's celebrated starch, is in the city, and will remain here some days, receiving orders. He is making his headquarters for the present at the well known grocery house of J. S. Dilworth & Co.

Superintendent Paul, of Allegheny, has a large force of men engaged in laying the new water main which is to tap the basin on the north side, and extends through the upper or "hill portion" of the city, to supply the inhabitants thereof with increased water facilities.

The Absconding Boy.—A hearing will take place before Justice Strehan to-day, in the case of William Collins, who is charged with absconding from the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg. The G. A. R. of the South Side have taken the case in hand and employed counsel for the boy.

Free Fight.—Another free fight between two men and four women took place at the corner of High street and Webster avenue yesterday afternoon. After several rounds and three knockdowns the parties were parted and carried to their several homes. As usual, no police were near at the time.

Attacked Him.—John Flock made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday morning against Robert Sproul and two others, names unknown, with assault and battery, alleging that they attacked him on Saturday night as he was returning from work, and beat him unmercifully. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Coal and Farm Lands at Auction.—Several large tracts of valuable coal and farming lands in Robinson township, on Campbell's Run, within a mile of Mansfield station, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, about six miles from Pittsburgh, will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, this afternoon at two o'clock.

The Wrong Stamps.—There are two letters in the Buchanan Postoffice, one addressed to Mr. S. Bachrach, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the other to Miss Bertha Stuckey, both of which have been stamped with two cent "revenue" stamps instead of a postage stamp, and the stamp on the one last referred to had been cancelled. Revenue stamps are good things to have sometimes, but they won't pay postage.

Convalescent.—There was a report in circulation in the city last evening that Mr. Samuel Caldwell, river reporter of the *Commercial*, who has been ill for some weeks, was dead. We are pleased to announce that the report was untrue, and that Mr. Caldwell is convalescent. His condition was much improved last evening, and if he continues to improve will doubtless be out in a few weeks at farthest.

Lamp Explosion.—Last night, about eight o'clock, a lamp exploded in a cigar shop on Washington avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Considerable excitement was created in the vicinity, and one impulsive individual with more excitability than the rest, started the cry of fire. The box on the Good Will engine house, No. 12, was struck, and the engines called out, but their services were not required. No fire and no damage, further than the demolition of the lamp and a few cigars.

City Finances.

The following is a statement of city finances, as shown by the Controller's books, April 1st, 1870:

Balance in Treasury	$166,281 47	
" Municipal Sinking Fund	146,196 76	
Bonds for Refunding	70,000 00	
Sinking Fun 8	6,230 39—$347,658 62	
Water Extension Bonds at late cst.	70,000 00	
Total		$417,658 62

A Small Un.

The Steubenville *Herald* says: Mr. Williams from Missouri, passed yesterday evening over the Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. His weight is 522 pounds. The road stood the test—no spreading of track or break down of bridges were reported this morning in consequence. He said he was a Republican all around, through, over and under, and he supposed that the weight of his influence turned the political scales in Missouri for the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Circus and its Patrons.

Mr. Joseph Blackwell Saturday evening went with his family to the circus. He don't care for the entertainment himself, but the children like to go, and he is willing to sacrifice his own conscience and scruples for theirs, always. He made the acquaintance of the ticket agent, but in a rather unpleasant way. It was in this way: He alleged he gave the agent a five dollar bill, and received in change about two dollars less than he should have received. Alderman O'Donnell was made acquainted with this statement and the agent was summoned before him yesterday. The dispute was then settled, the agent fully explaining that at the time he knew nothing of the circumstances, and was willing to settle the difference when it was made clear. So the suit was settled.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, April 18.—The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. A stock of cigars claimed by Henry Gatchey. The jury found for the United States.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Fred. Kaiser, indicted for pursuing the business of a wholesale dealer and neglecting to keep proper books. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, April 18.—In the case of Brown vs. Seiffert, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $558 50.

In the case of Napier & McCracken vs. Wm. Darlington, reported on trial Friday, the jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of six cents damages, and six cents costs, and further, that defendant be discosts, and further, that defendant be directed to pay into Court the sum of $1 035 00, which is to be paid to plaintiffs, on filing a good and sufficient deed for the property in dispute.

The first case taken up was that of Amos Lewis vs. James P. Johnson, *sci. fa. sur.* mechanics lein. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1 355 19.

The next case taken up was that of George Weisenberger vs. the executors of Catharine Kearney. Action to recover for work and labor done for defendant during her life. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

204 Com. for use, vs. Marshall.
150 " " Beplar.
175 Faber & Co. vs. P. & C. Gas, Coal & Coke Co.
179 Craig vs. Birch.
152 Appleby vs. Spencer, McKay & Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

MONDAY, April 18.—The first case taken up was that of David Fry vs. Edward Czarnicke, action on the case to recover damages. Defendant is the proprietor of a livery stable in Allegheny, and had in connection with the stable an undertaking establishment. The plaintiff, whose brother died some time last summer, contracted with defendant for two carriages and a hearse to attend the funeral, for which he was to pay the sum of sixteen dollars, and the time being fixed for the funeral, the friends were in attendance, but the hearse and cariages failed to come. Plaintiff was then, after waiting over an hour, compelled to go out and hunt up other carriages, and failed to get a hearse. The damages were laid at five thousand dollars. Compulsory non-suit.

The next case taken up was that of John Mimm vs. Jacob Stein and Anthony Mimm, action to recover for work and labor done. Defendants were contractors and employed the plaintiff to do carpenter work on a barn, for which, it is alleged, they refused to pay. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $35 44

The next case taken up was that of David Pentz vs. Joseph Graff, owner, and Robert Campbell, contractor. *sci fa.* on a mechanic's lien on property near East Liberty, for material furnished, amounting to $71 32. Graff is the owner of five acres of ground near East Liberty, upon which he had a dwelling house, and afterwards erected several out buildings, and went to work for which he was employed by the plaintiff, and he brings this suit to recover the value thereof. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

52 Pgh. & Connellsville Gas, Coal & Coke Co. vs. Bailey.
53 Pgh. & Connellsville Gas, Coal & Coke Co. vs. Hartman.
54 Pgh. & Connellsville Gas, Coal & Coke Co. vs. Henderson.
101 Tuteln & Kloe vs. Wood.
109 Commonwealth for use vs. Thomas.
112 Fromer vs. Relief Fire Co.
117 Vonmos vs. Debacher.
118 Stewart et al. vs. McGinnis & Co.
119 Welsenberger & Co. vs. same.
120 McDonald vs. Horner & Wood.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, April 18.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frederick Sullivan, indicted for selling lottery tickets, defendant entered a plea of *nolle contendere*,

Henry Sullivan, indicted for selling lottery tickets, entered a plea of *nolle contendere*.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Cramer, indicted for *fornez et cet.*, Laura Allen prosecutrix. Defendant having been convicted on an indictment for adultery, at the December term, which prosecution arose from the same cause, upon which this indictment was based, a plea of former conviction was entered and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and each party to pay half the costs.

The next case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Byerly, indicted for *fornez et cet.*, Mary Ellen Dougherty prosecutrix. The prosecutrix, it appears, was an inmate of the City Home, and was brought from that institution one day last week as a witness in the case, but before the case was called she disappeared and the officers have been unable to find her. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the defendant pay one-half the costs and the prosecutrix the other half.

Jeremiah and James Force, indicted for selling lottery tickets, failed to put in an appearance and their bail, amounting in the aggregate to four thousand dollars, was forfeited. Suits have already been brought against the securities of the defendants.

John McKee, against whom three indictments for keeping a gambling house and being a common gambler are pending, and Frank Tiernan, against whom there is an indictment for a similar offence, failed to answer when their cases were called up. Their bail was forfeited and suits commenced to recover the same.

Court then adjourned until the second Monday of May.

Chartiers Cemetery.

We call the attention of our readers, and more particularly those residing on the "South Side," to the series of public sales of Burial Lots in Chartiers Cemetery, advertised in our columns this morning, to take place on four successive Saturdays, viz: April 23d and 30th, and May 7th and 14th. This beautiful rural cemetery was laid out some eight years since, and is delightfully located on the highlands overlooking Chartiers Valley, and three miles from the river on the Temperanceville and Mansfield Plank Road. The location is unsurpassed for beauty and is of easy access by the different turnpikes and roads leading from the city on the "South Side," as well as by the Pan Handle Railroad.

This cemetery has the advantage in its location of being protected from the smoke and soot of the city, and whilst it is sufficiently near the cities and boroughs to be reached easily, it has an additional protection in its permanency as the location is such as to forbid its ever being removed or encroached on by the cities. We would urge all persons who have not yet selected a Family Burial Lot to attend these sales and make a selection of one or more lots while the prices are so low—as it is the history of all cemeteries that prices of lots advance in proportion to the number sold and the improvements erected thereon. See the advertisement for time of trains eaving and other information.

The German Press.

The *Freiheit's Freund* of yesterday contains a severe article on Mr. Rohrbacker, who edits the "Spirit of the German Press" for the Sunday *Leader*. The article is ably written, and, although mild in its expressions, has a depth of sarcasm which cuts to the quick wherever it strikes.

Mr. Rohrbacker, it appears, called at the office to see the author of the article, and demand a retraction, but fortunately the editor was absent, or there is no telling what the consequences might have been. Mr. R. said that he wished it understood that it was Captain Rohrbacker who demanded satisfaction for this personal attack, and he would have it. The end, we presume, is not yet.

A New Market House.

In pursuance of the published notice a meeting of the committee of the citizens of the 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards was held at the office of T. A. Hill, last Saturday evening, for the purpose of furthering the progress (which originated in Councils some months ago) of the erection of a market house for those wards. Messrs. Thos. S. Mitchell, Geo. McCurg, Alexander Black, Robt. Liddell, John Harrison and Joseph Dickson were added to the committee. After an interchange of views in regard to site, plans, &c., they adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday evening next, April 23d.

A Fat Time.

An incident occurred on Pike street, near Twenty-second street, yesterday, of an amusing character. A drayman was passing along Pike street with a barrel of lard oil on his dray, when, from some cause we are unable to explain, the barrel exploded, scattering the grease in all directions. The report of the explosion brought all the women and children in the neighborhood out, and there was a general rush with buckets and tin pans to gather up the grease. Men and boys ran in to grease their boots, and in the rush several persons were knocked down and smeared with grease.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

Last Day of the Proceedings—Closing up the Business—Memorial Services—The Appointments.

The closing sessions of the African M. E. Conference was held yesterday. The morning session was opened at nine o'clock, Bishop Brown in the chair. Rev. W. H. Brown conducted the religious exercises. The minutes were then read and approved.

The report of the District Book Steward, was presented and adopted.

Rev. W. H. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Complaints and Charges, reported in the case of W. C. West, that the Committee find the accused not guilty and honorably exonerate him. The report was approved.

The Committee on Districting reported a plan for the distribution of the stations, which was adopted.

On motion, the Finance Committee was instructed to pay ten dollars additional for the Bishop's traveling expenses, ten dollars to the Secretary for his services; five dollars to the Janitor.

An hour was then spent in memorial services, in remembrance of Rev. L. Gross, deceased. Bishop Brown conducted the exercises and delivered a very touching address upon the life and character of the deceased minister, which made a deep impression upon the hearers.

Financial matters were again resumed, when, on motion, the money collected for superannuated preachers was placed in the treasury of the Preachers' Aid Society; the collection for the Discipline was also placed there. An amount collected for the widows and children of deceased preachers was divided between the widows Brown and Wingan.

Rev. W. H. Hunter was appointed District Book Steward and Rev. W. H. Hunter, D. E. Asbury and W. H. Thomas a committee to publish Conference minutes.

The following standing committees were then appointed:

On Admissions—S. T. Jones, John, Peck, H. Lee.

Studies 1st and 2d Year—W. H. Hunter, D. E. Asbury, W. G. Ralph.

Studies 3d and 4th Year—W. H. Brown, W. H. Thomas, J. W. Asbury.

The appointments for services before the next Conference were: Regular Annual Sermon, S. T. Jones; Missionary Sermon, W. H. Hunter; Doctrine of "Christian Perfection," D. E. Asbury; Discussion on the topic "Is the Itenerant system the best for the distribution of ministers," W. H. Hunter, J. W. Asbury and others, the arguments to be presented in writing.

Bishop Brown now arose and delivered a very fitting and able address to the ministers, in reference to their past work and future hopes. He urged upon them all a higher consecration to the Master's cause, and increased diligence in furthering its advancement. The trials and difficulties to which they might be subjected, were alluded to in contrast to the cheering encouragements of their life work. He fervently prayed that Heaven's richest blessing might rest upon all their labors, and that when the time of the last trial came none of them might be weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The parting words of the Bishop were very solemn and impressive and were listened to with tearful interest by those to whom they were addressed. At the close he announced the appointments for the ensuing year as follows:

THE APPOINTMENTS

Pittsburgh District—W. H. HUNTER—P. E. Wylie street, W. H. Hunter; Allen Chapel, J. H. Ball; Monongahela, W. H. Thomas; Bridgewater, Cornelius Asbury; Brown Chapel, D. E. Asbury; Meadville, Benjamin Wheeler.

Altoona District—W. G. RALPH—P. E. Altoona Chapel, W. G. Ralph; Lewistown, Thornton Hurley; Belfast, W. S. Lowry.

Wheeling District—J. W. ASBURY—P. E; Wheeling Mission, W. A. McClure; Morgantown, W. A. J. Phillips; Washington, S. T. Jones; Brownsville, W. H. Brown; Uniontown, W. C. West; Kanawha, Clarksburg, South Branch, Martinsburg, Missions to be supplied.

With the reading of the list the business of the session was over, and after singing the hymn commencing:

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,"

the Conference adjourned with the benediction pronounced by Bishop Brown.

Unfriendly Meeting—An Old Grudge Worked Out.

Yesterday morning Alderman Bowden, of the Second ward, Allegheny, was called to the residence of Mr. Hugo Beck, East street, Third ward, to take that gentleman's information against William Straub for aggravated assault and battery. Beck was in bed suffering from the effects of a severe drubbing which he had received, it was alleged, from the accused. It is set forth in the abused man's statement that he and Straub had an old grudge, which kept them in unfriendly relations. Last Saturday evening they met in a saloon on East street and had a little conversation in regard to the matter. The interview resulted in the physical damage of Beck, who alleges that he was knocked down, kicked and unmercifully beaten by his opponent. He was so badly used up that he had to be carried home; yesterday he gave every evidence of rough treatment in his appearance. He has been in bed ever since, and under medical treatment. Later in the day, after taking the information, the magistrate secured the arrest of Straub, who gave bail for a hearing to-morrow, at which time it is expected the prosecutor will be able to appear against him.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, April 18, 1870:

Lewis Herrick to Wm. Sipe, Dec. 18, 1869; lot 20 by 99 ft. on Rebecca st., Allegheny city.....$2,000
W. L. McClintock to Wash. McClintock, March 26, 1870; 1 acre and 8 perches in Allegheny city.....$1,000
Jos. L. Warden to Mary L. Olmstead, March 21, 1870; lot 26 by 75 ft. on Second avenue, Pitt.....$1,000
Joseph Grove to Stephen Dietrich, Dec. 1, 1869; lot 20 by 100 ft. on Smallman st., Pgh.....$400
Chas. Fmuth to Wm. Schoop, Jr., March 11, 1869; lot by 200 ft. in borough of Sewickley.....$150
John A. Snodgrass to Geo. F. Boyd, April 18, 1870; lot 205 by 258 ft. in Pittsburgh, 4 of No. 1.....$6,000
Henry Hoy sundry to Wm. and Thos. Wilson, March 31, 1870; 1 acre and 20 perches in Ohio tp.....$775
Jos. Nixon to Jas. Elliott, April 2, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft. in 23d ward, Pittsburgh.....$950
Hugh Sproul to Nancy and Elizabeth Sproul, May 6, 1848; 48 acres on the waters of Miller's Run.....$1,000
J. W. Haney to Wm. E. Winter, March 25, 1870; lot 20 by 80 ft. on North avenue, Allegheny city.....$1,000
John Gangwisch to Jacob Altenbaugh, March 1, 1870; lot 17 by 100 ft. on Penn st., Pittsburgh.....$6,500

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a reasonably large audience at the Opera House last evening, notwithstanding the rain, to see Chanfrau in his inimitable character of "Sam." To say the piece was well played would only be repeating what every person who has ever seen Chanfrau in the character knows. It will be repeated again to-night.

LECTURE.—Mrs. E. Cady Stanton will lecture at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Subject—"Our Young Girls." The regular course having been completed, this lecture is extra and season tickets will not be recognized. Tickets for sale at Kay & Co.'s, Wood street, and at the Methodist Book Concern, Smithfield street.

ART GALLERY.—The collection of paintings in the Art Gallery, No. 231 Liberty street, is a very fine one and well worth seeing. The attendance has been unusually large since the opening, and we are pleased to state that it is improving.

Obstreperous Landlord.

Yesterday Alderman Taylor was called upon by Andrew Downey, who related a tale of trouble which at once secured the sympathies of the tender hearted Alderman. He alleges in substance that a dwelling owned by Mr. Martin Derrich was occupied by himself and family that he became a little confused in his payment of rent; that the landlord came yesterday and proceeded to "set him on the street," and that he did with force of arms remove his household effects to one side of the building—the outside. For all of which he besought the Alderman to issue a warrant for Mr. Derich's arrest for forcible entry. His request was complied with, which resulted in the landlord being held for a hearing.

An Early Caller.

Among the earliest callers at the saloon of Mrs. Karroll on Etna street, in the Ninth ward, yesterday morning was John Fitzpatrick. John called about two o'clock. The establishment wasn't open. He knocked and demanded admittance, but was refused. The door then fell a victim to his wrath, and Mrs. Karroll subsequently suffered a severe beating at his hands. This is her statement in an information before Alderman Taylor yesterday charging John with disorderly conduct. He was arrested and held for a hearing

PITTSBURGH "FIVE POINTS."

A City Feature—Work for the Board of Health—A Delectable Locality—A Dish Before Breakfast.

There is work for the Board of Health hereabouts. On one of the main thoroughfares leading from the city is a row of tenement houses, six in number, which to the passer-by seem in the last stages of decay and about ready to dissolve into kindling wood. The row was erected years ago, and through the ravages of time and tenants and vermin, has almost become uninhabitable: yet the houses are occupied by families, one about in each room, who, as might be expected, are in an abject condition. Their appearance of poverty, however, is not the most observable feature. If Pittsburgh ever wished to boast of a New York feature,—"the Five Points," she has it here. Such squalor, misery, poverty, dirt and filth, as the place presents, is absolutely inconceivable.

Men, women and children were huddled together in a living mass of all that is filthy and inhumanizing. In the matter of clothing they are generally arrayed in the latest styles of the time of Adam. Soap and water are as futile strangers to the households as if they never existed. The only fluid admitted into the establishments is that which comes through the still. It is difficult to decide who are the lessees of the houses, the people or the vermin. The chances are strongly in favor of the latter. Outside and inside they seem to take the utmost control. The bodies of the people are literally alive with them. They swarm everywhere about the premises, and seem to be slowly gaining the victory by eating their rivals in human flesh. A few days ago one of the children a little girl was brought to the office of a gentleman in the city, who had it is said, a hole actually eaten in her head by the vermin with which she was covered. The children occupy the time in quarreling among themselves and their parents for the most part in drinking whiskey. Some of the men are employed in one of our mills, but they only engage in their toil sufficient to procure the scantiest necessaries to maintain life. Locality has been a source of considerable annoyance to persons passing to and from the city along the thoroughfare, but strange to say until within a few days ago no action was taken to have the filth hole removed. It has, however, now received the attention of a city official, who has taken the necessary steps looking toward the abatement of this worse than nuisance, this pestilential plague spot in the midst of a large city.

Gentlemen.

It is not our purpose at present to inform our readers what qualities are requisite to constitute the true gentleman, as it is but fair to presume that every school boy, who has taken the initiatory steps only in an education, is fully cognizant of each and every requirement in the character of a man to entitle him to that much abused and misused appellation. But for the benefit of some, who, presuming upon their position in society—attained probably upon a "shoddy" basis—and the good clothes their ill-gotten gains enable them to wear, while seriously injuring the character of gentlemen, play a part not in keeping with the character of a blackguard, we will endeavor to state a few things that are, to say the least of them, ungentlemanly in the extreme.

It is ungentlemanly to insult a lady, no matter who or what she is, and the true gentleman would not be guilty of doing so. It is equally ungentlemanly to be guilty of conduct which is calculated to annoy ladies. It is ungentlemanly for men to congregate in crowds on the public walks, or during pleasant days to blockade the sidewalks by arranging rows of chairs in front of their offices in which to lounge, smoke, chew tobacco, spit on the sidewalks, and compel ladies to run the gauntlet through the filthy stuff. All of this, and more too, has been done by men claiming to be gentlemen. We know of a place in the Fourth ward where ladies have been grossly insulted by such men. A few days since two ladies were running the gauntlet as described above, when some of the loungers, who happened to have opera glasses, stared at them through the glasses and made remarks that no gentleman would be guilty of while the ladies were passing through the narrow defile. We have heard frequent complaints in regard to this matter, and if we hear any more we shall be compelled to state names and locality.

The men who are guilty of such conduct as described above, call themselves gentlemen, and would feel insulted if their right to the appellation was questioned by any one, yet they have no hesitancy in doing such things as they would themselves call "blackguardism." What would you think, gentlemen, of the man, or set of men, who would be guilty of treating your wife, sister or friend as you are in the habit of treating other ladies equally as respectable and perhaps fully as sensitive as they? You would call him a scoundrel, and perhaps take the law in your own hands and administer to him such punishment as he deserved.

Vestrymen Elected.

The annual election for vestrymen occurred in the Episcopal churches in this vicinity, yesterday. It is a time honored custom to have these meetings of the congregation on Easter Monday, and they are always attended by any who have an interest in the church's welfare. Yesterday morning was no exception, and the attendance was generally large. The following churches have been heard from:

TRINITY CHURCH.

Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, Josiah King, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Thomas M. Howe, James M. Cooper, Henry G. Hale, Henry L. Mason, Archibald Blakely, Walter P. Marshall, Stephen Jarvis, Calvin Adams, William F. Robb, John McQ. Woods, Benj. Bakewell, Jr.

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH.

Messrs. Ebenezer Brewer, Wm. H. Bijram, A. Garrison, John P. Henderson, F. R. Brunot, C. A. Wood, R. B. Francis, M. A. Woodward, J. B. Jackson, Samuel Harper and F. H. Eaton.

Delegates to Diocesan Convention—F. R. Brunot, Wm. H. Byram and Samuel Harper.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

Thomas J. Brereton, John K. Truax, H. L. Ringwalt, Jr., S. P. Gamble, John McCandless, Sr., Charles L. Williams,

"Do You Wish for Home Comforts!"

Yes you do, for who does not? Where, oh where? Why at the corner of Penn street and Eleventh, formerly old Canal, you will find an establishment presided over by that "prince of gentlemen and landlords"—Ed Barker, under whose roof and attentions you could not be uncomfortable, even though you tried ever so hard. His general manner and care for his guests make his house one of the most desirable places of resort in the two cities. His rooms are furnished in the best style—the table supplied with the best the market can afford, and his bar is stocked with an extensive assortment of pure and unadulterated wines and liquors. Call and see him, and if you do not say that the half has not been told you, then we will say that you were incorrigibly diseased with the worst form of *ennui*.

Broke Down

Last night a lot of passengers in car No. 31, Manchester Passenger Railway, were "let down" by the breaking of an axle. The car was just entering upon the Suspension Bridge and going toward Allegheny. The ladies screamed, the men were inwardly profane, the driver made use of Biblical expressions in an unbiblical way, the conductor was excited into an unspeakable state; but there was no help for it, and the forty passengers (the car was not full, that is in a street car way) were compelled to alight in the mud and mist and await another vehicle. The shattered institution was hauled off the track to one side, and about two hours afterward provided with a new axle, which put it in running trim for to-day.

For Wives and Husbands.

Yesterday morning Nicholas Craft was before Alderman Taylor, charged with deserting his wife, Lena Craft and his two children. The parties have been married for a number of years, but lately their domestic relations have not been as pleasant as they were during the honeymoon. Nicholas avowed he was not to blame, and the other half of the household was equally as positive that she was free from fault. The two had a talk over matters in the office, magisterial wisdom was thrown upon their counsels, a compromise was effected, and the twain left the sanctum of law with renewed promises for better conduct in the future.

Shoes, shoes, shoes, shoes, shoes. This afternoon at 2 o'clock at A. Leggate's Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold at auction a very large assortment of good seasonable shoes, of all sizes, to which the attention of economical buyers is invited. Also, at private sale every day, a large stock of boots, shoes and gaiters at very lowest prices.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street.

Pleasant Occasion.

Mr. Louis Rosenbach, the popular and well known druggist of this city, yesterday attained his majority in years, and to mark the event, a large party of gentlemen assembled last evening at an anniversary birthday party occasion held at the elegant residence of his father H. Rosenbach, Esq., in Allegheny. The assembly was large and brilliant, and many representatives of our active and enterprising young business men were present. An elegant supper was spread and after the cloths were removed song, sentiment and speech-making prevailed and a general good time was had by the guests and the hospitable entertainers. During the evening Mr. Rosenbach was made the recipient of several valuable presents, among which was an elegant gold pencil case from the editorial staff of the *Leader*, Mr. John W. Pittock making the presentation in well chosen language. Altogether the occasion was very enjoyable, and we hope Mr. R. may live to see and celebrate his hundredth birthday, and ever enjoy the esteem and confidence of his friends.

Thrilling Intelligence—Struck "Ile."

Last evening a few happy individuals in our city were suddenly elevated to a state of ecstatic bliss by the receipt of a private telegram announcing the striking of a well on their property near Brady's Bend, which it was thought would prove a *flowing well of one thousand barrels per day*. The boring has been going on for some time, and as this is the first *im mense* well in the vicinity, the excitement was at its highest—both there and here. Full particulars have not been received.

—A later telegram puts the well down to sixty or one hundred barrels; the first calculator made a slight mistake. "Sich is life." We are all liable to make mistakes.

For looking glasses and picture frames, go to Loughridge's 171 Smithfield street.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield.

The Spring Stock of **Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor,** at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. T

Scrubbing brushes; the best sold; warranted to wear at Jas. Loughridge.

If you want your hair dressed or frizzled after the latest fashion, a comfortable shave, a luxurious bath or a little skillful cupping and leeching, any or all, go to Williamson's popular saloon, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. T

Pier, Dannals & Co., send their ale to all parts of the city, and ship promptly by rail and boat.

GENERAL NEWS.

A JOINT-STOCK Affair—Ox-tail soup. —*Fun.*

No treat to the mariner—A gale-a day. —*Fun.*

THE EX Queen of Spain lately had the pleasure of sitting opposite the purchaser of her diamond neck lace, in a Paris theatre. It suggested sparkling reflections.

THE wife of a New Castle blacksmith astonished her friends who came to her funeral, the other day, and disarranged their plans by coming to life. She was in a trance.

A TENNESSEE orator, eulogizing Washington, exclaims: "His mind has a powerful grasp of the future; if ever a man was born *compos mentis* Washington was that man."

A STEAM velocipede has been invented by some hater of his race. It will add the horrors of occasional explosions to those of aching backs, sprained ankles and bruises.

THE shooting of a Louisianian by his son is considerately expressed as death from a "pistol ball wound discharged from a navy revolver on the person of one of his sons."

A SABLE doctor of Mobile treats dog bites by binding them up in a lock of the animal's hair. He talks of starting a graveyard of his own as soon as business is a little better.

A CONNECTICUT member of an inventive but suicidal family has ingeniously made away with himself by a shot gun, rigged across a barrel and fired by improved mechanism.

AN English Commoner is a fit successor to Sir Boyle Roche. He lately warned the Government regarding Irish affairs that it "must look the unclean thing in the face and boldly apply the axe to its root."

A MAINE man aided his wife's house cleaning this week by gathering up some odds and ends and putting them in the stove. Among them was a can of paint, and the house was speedily cleaned.

CURIOSITY lately gave a young English woman a rather severe experience. Her mother boarded a young Canadian, who kept a pet boa constrictor, and the young lady injudiciously opened his box, and became the recipient of a nearly fatal embrace.

NY KRONG CHEE, one of the first Chinamen to settle in California, has just deceased and at his funeral "a long line of carriages, together with mourners and music, and a load of roast pig, etc., followed the remains through the principal streets to the cemetery."

AGGRAVATING FLIPPANCY.—"Well, dearest, where have you been to-night? 'Monday Pops,' again?" "No, Celia, I have spent a most instructive evening with the 'Anthropological Society.'" "The Anthropohowmuch, darling?" "The 'Anthropological,' Celia! Are you deaf?" "How nice! And where do they 'Anthropol*ogs*,' duckums?"

THE Governor of Mississippi is looking after the public schools of that State. He has sent a message to the Legislature in which he recommends separate schools for the white and colored children, and the establishment of a Normal school for the education of colored teachers. Whether separate or joint, the establishment of schools in the South is a prime necessity.

MISS VINNIE REAM has been the occasion of some verses by a friend and admirer whose "magnetic soul" stretches out to Vinnie in the following fashion:

Yet by the soul's magnetic band,
To Rome, the city of my dream,
I reach to-night and clasp your hand
The hand of Vinnie Ream!

How much better is it to feel somebody's "magnetic band" reaching for you all the way across the Atlantic than to be chiselling marble in a dark cellar of the Capitol.

THE *Bazar* originated in rather a curious way. A German servant girl who was employed in the family of Fletcher Harper, Jr., used to receive the *Bazar* of Berlin from her friends at home. The ladies of the family happening to see the paper, suggested the feasibility of establishing a similar periodical in this country. The project was carried out, and an arrangement effected. Already printed, to obtain advance sheets and duplicate plates from the *Bazar*. It is not generally known that the Paris fashions are copied from Berlin, and by the present arrangement the newest styles are published in New York simultaneous with—if not in advance of those in Paris.

Catching Cold.

Dr. Symes Thompson lately lectured at Gresham College, England, upon the subject of "catching cold." He explained by means of drawings the effect produced on the system by an attack of catarrh. The minute vessels of the nose, throat and chest become surcharged with blood, and if this congestion be not relieved, inflammation ensues, and ultimately derangement of structure. For prevention of colds there is nothing like a cold bath every morning; "it trains the vessels of the skin to rise vigorously into renewed action after the application of a chill. Hot rooms should be avoided, the skin protected with warm clothing, and, when the temperature of the air is between thirty and forty degrees Fahrenheit (which is the condition of atmosphere most likely to produce catarrh,) a generous but careful diet should be adopted. For cure, the Turkish bath, or an ordinary vapor bath, is most efficacious; but the action of the bath should be supplemented by the administration of meat stimulants. A cupful of beef tea administered on the very day when he delivered his lecture, had in ten minutes diffused a steady warmth through the system of a patient who had been brought to the Brompton Hospital, cold, pulseless and apparently on the brink of the grave. Dr. Thompson concluded by warning his hearers that colds, unlike eruptive fevers, the more frequently they occur the more frequently they may be expected.

OF Nast, the caricaturist, a correspondent writes: "A Bavarian by birth, he came to this country while a child, and has since thoroughly imbibed the spirit of our institutions. His parents had no artistic taste, and wished him to become a watchmaker. But Nast had made up his mind to draw, and he did so. He began to sketch for Frank Leslie's Illustrated News, when only sixteen, then went to England to illustrate the Heenan and Sayers fight, and afterward sketched the Italian campaign for the London News. On his return home, he thought of becoming a painter; but the war broke out and he began to work for the Harpers. His talent for caricature did not develop itself for some time."

AN aspirant for sensational fame in Cincinnati, the other night, bought two pounds of powder, put it in a cigar box, laid his head on the box and touched it off. He was only singed.

Additional Markets by Telegaaph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Cotton firm: middling 22¼c; sales of 2200, receipts 5360, exports 12,610, stock 155,897 bales. Flour dull at $4 12@5 75. Corn easier at $1 10@1 12½. Oats dull at 61@64c. Bran $13 50. Hay—prime $27. Pork $30. Bacon quiet at 12½@17½c, hams 18½@19c. Lard firm; tierce 16½@17c, keg 17¾@18c. Sugar—prime 12½@12¾c. Molasses—prime 70c, reboiled 65@70c. Whisky quiet at 95@$1,07½. Coffee—stock light and prices firm; fair 16¾@16¾c, prime 17¾@18c. Sterling 24@24½.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Flour: sales at $5. Wheat $1,15@1,20. Corn 93c. Oats 62c. Rye unchanged. Cotton firmer: middling 22c. Groceries unchanged. Pork $29. Bulk Meats 11¼@15c. Bacon 12, 16@16¾c. Lard 16½c. Whisky 98c. Tobacco: sales 131 hhds at 5¾@14c, and market firm and unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Flour dull at $4,50@5,50. Wheat quiet at $1,30@1,60, extremes. Legal Tenders 89¾.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It would warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her el